

ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

LOCAL

Friday, July 18.
There will be an adjourned meeting of the city council tonight to decide upon the stone to be used in the new city hall. Dr. Parsons writes a letter on the Chautauqua movement that should interest many.
The Horticultural society has a committee appointed to look after the spraying of trees.
Cokewalk at Washburn field was won by J. L. Martin of this city and Miss Essie Annis of Manitou.
Band concert in North park tonight.
McKibben and McPadden, of the St. Joe team were fined \$25 and costs each for disturbance, the total paid by the two being \$70.70. They have both been suspended until investigation is made.
Transcontinental Passenger association granted low rates to National Irrigation congress to be held here October 6 to 9.
"Cinderella" was a great success as presented at the Opera house last night. It will be repeated tonight.
W. E. Smith, who escaped from St. Francis hospital while in a demented condition, has not yet been found.
(Saturday July 19.)
John Doyle was sentenced to 30 days in jail for larceny.
Charles Buckley is under arrest and his trial set for Monday. He is charged with assault with a deadly weapon.
The D. & R. G. will run an excursion to the Royal Gorge on next Wednesday.
Short Line and Midland both run excursions to Cripple tomorrow.
A strong flow of gas has been encountered in the Atkinson well being sunk for oil north of this city. There is enough gas to run the engines.
The body of W. E. Smith was found yesterday in Prospect lake. Smith had evidently drowned himself. He is the man who escaped from St. Francis hospital, where he was taken after the physician had pronounced him insane.
County commissioners let the court house painting contract to the Cowgill & Fowler Wall Paper and Paint company for \$7,000.
A ranchman living eight miles east of this city reported that 14 of his horses were killed by lightning in Thursday's storm.
"Cinderella" matinee at Opera house this afternoon.
Transcontinental Passenger association held its final session here yesterday. Colonization, Pacific coast rates and other subjects were discussed.
(Sunday, July 20.)
The expense account of El Paso county for the past six months was \$32,000 less than that for the previous semi-annual period.
Sheriff Gilbert had to remove a Peoria man from the ball grounds at Boulevard park yesterday.
Two games will be played at Boulevard park today, all for one price.
Midland band will play at Soda springs, Manitou, this afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock.
Mr. L. F. Cockcroft, general passenger agent of the Santa Fe, denies that his road has purchased or contemplates purchasing the Oceanic Steamship Co.
The paper of Secretary Brown of the International Society of Arboriculture, which was read before the Horticultural

society in this city, is published in full in this issue of the Gazette.
Mrs. J. G. Burckhardt of Atlanta, Ga., leads in the lady visitor contest; Mrs. Belle McIntyre, of Polina, leads in lady employee contest.
Members of local B'nai B'rith will picnic at Palmer Lake today.
Two boys camping on Cheyenne mountain discovered a complete counterfeiting outfit and about \$50 worth of spurious coin.
The Telluride mill at Colorado City is to build an addition to its library.
Colorado city really was somewhat more active the past week.
Colorado Springs bank reports show deposits of between eight and 10 millions.
(Monday, July 21.)
Commander Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America, will arrive here today, accompanied by Brigadier-General Fielding. They will speak in the Baptist church tonight.
A good attendance watched the Millionaire beat Peoria twice yesterday.
Lawn fete for benefit of the Y. M. C. A. by the Woman's auxiliary of Y. M. C. A., is to be given at W. W. Williamson's in Ivywild, on Tuesday evening.
Albert Kimmons Prince is whistling and singing his way around the world, and has got as far as Colorado Springs, having started from New York, visiting something more than 700 places on the way.
Dr. Tyrrell was listened to by 400 or 500 people in North park yesterday.
Five hundred members of the B'nai B'rith of this city, Denver and other places picnicked at Palmer Lake yesterday.
(Tuesday, July 22.)
Excursion tomorrow over D. & R. G. to Royal Gorge.
Wildflower excursion over the Midland Thursday.
The Short Line carried about 1,000 people to Cripple Creek yesterday, and several hundred more will go up today.
City Superintendent of Schools John Dietrich, in a letter published this morning, recites some of the benefits of the Chautauqua to the city at large.
Lawn fete this evening at the residence of W. W. Williamson in Ivywild, for benefit of Y. M. C. A.
Socialist Labor party addresses this evening at corner of Huerfano and Teton by Wilson Baker.
The Portland well is down 2700 feet.
The Pike's Peak Brokerage company yesterday suspended operations. Mr. Keenan says creditors will receive all that is due them, dollar for dollar.
The new electric lights are installed in Cheyenne park and have had a preliminary test.
General Ballington Booth leaves today for Cripple Creek, accompanied by General Fielding. The address here last night was full of interest.
The city council has decided to use Barre cut-face granite for the south and west fronts of the new city hall. This will add \$15,000 to the cost of the building.
City council has ordered the placing of a special policeman to see that the city ordinances are observed.
Milwaukee will meet the Millionaire today at Boulevard park.
Wednesday, July 23.
The city won the case against R. D. Munson, charged with violating the ordi-

nance governing ticket brokers.
An alarm of fire was turned in from the west side last night, crossed wires having set fire to a telephone pole.
The Midland Terminal railroad has established offices in this city with the Colorado Midland.
The Colorado & Southern railroad yesterday paid its taxes in this county and set an example that may be followed by other roads, although some had asked to have a reduction granted.
The bowling season will open formally with a scratch tournament at the Antlers, August 16. Handsome prizes will be offered.
Summer school classes will meet tomorrow for the first time.
STATE
Friday, July 18.
The investigating committee of three appointed to investigate the accounts of a Peoria county, are to be paid \$25 a day each.
C. F. Johnson, whose occupation while in Denver was placing bets for others, has left the city with \$20,000 of his clients' money.
F. H. A. Lyle, of Glenwood, has gone to Saratoga to take the place of Foxhall Keene in the international polo tournament.
Cripple Creek is to have two new school buildings, contracts having been let.
Robert Neeson of Victor was injured by a falling rock in the Empire State property on Bull hill.
A movement is on among Denver citizens to conserve the water supply by limiting irrigation hours.
Attorneys for the American Smelting & Refining Co. have filed answer to application of Attorney-General Post asking for dissolution of the company, claiming it to be a trust.
(Saturday July 19.)
Mrs. Ernest Crawford of Victor was seriously injured in a runaway accident yesterday.
Rains and snow have added materially to Victor's water supply.
Thomas Asselhofen had two toes torn off by being caught in machinery at the Free Coinage mine, Cripple Creek.
Wm. Gorley a driver of an ice wagon was putting ice in a refrigerator in a Denver meat shop when the ladder slipped. He fell against a meat hook which penetrated his thigh causing a serious wound.
Constipation
Does your head ache? Pain back of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia.
25c. All druggists.
Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use the **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE** for whiskers.
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. MALL & CO., BANGOR, N. H.

W. P. Swallows, a merchant of Kokomo, was killed by lightning yesterday.
The funeral of Mrs. Thomas M. Patterson occurred in Denver yesterday.
Representative Ballinger of Park county in an interview with the Gazette's representative in Denver favored Senator Henry M. Teller as the Democratic candidate for re-election.
Heavy hailstorm at Whitewater and Kannah Creek, Mesa county, damaged fruit crops to a large extent.
Samuel Haas and K. B. Wiley are under arrest at Cripple Creek charged with soliciting a bribe, the former as deputy assessor is said to have made a proposition to the Elkhon company to reduce its assessments, the latter is charged with being an accessory.
Taylor Corson a miner at the Hull City places, Cripple Creek was hurt by a fall yesterday.
(Sunday, July 20.)
Thomas F. Newell, United States hydrographer is in Denver and will examine into merits of various irrigation sites.
Thomas W. Johnson, father of Judge Frank N. and Samuel W. Johnson, of Denver, died suddenly at his home on a ranch near Denver.
Bishop Matz of Denver has asked Chief Armstrong for police protection from Father John Hay Cushing, who is said to be on his way west.
The Sedan-Sunshine apex suit at Cripple Creek has gone to the jury.
Chief of Police J. H. Burton of Cripple Creek was presented with a handsome badge by members of the force and friends.
Howard M. Shoup has been selected as chairman of the Republican city central committee of Pueblo.
Pueblo is promised a steel car plant in the near future.
J. E. Rizer was nominated for mayor by Pueblo Democrats yesterday.
(Monday, July 21.)
A daring attempt was made to rob the Hayden Lama Place workings near Leadville. The watchman and one robber were wounded. Robbery continued.
W. H. White, a negro miller employed by the C. F. & L. Co. at Chandler, was fatally shot by Ed Bakewell, upon whom it is said White had drawn a gun.
Frank J. Enright who was a delegate to the Hibernal convention and who became suddenly insane, died yesterday in Denver.
There was a riot at Nebraska City, Neb. over a game of baseball when the sheriff and law and order league attempted to stop.
(Tuesday, July 22.)
The Pueblo city council granted the franchise to the Rapid Transit Co. through certain streets to connect with the proposed line to Boulder, 30 miles southwest.
The Ladies Auxiliary of the A. O. H. met in state convention at Victor yesterday.
Victor Catholics will erect a new church, to cost \$12,000.
The Midland Terri land is moving houses and other obstacles preparatory to building a spur to the Elkhon coal bins.
Mrs. Curtis of Victor had two men arrested for assault, because they took off the Elkhon locks of her little son.
Judgment of the Zenobia G. M. Co. versus the Pharmacist M. Co., obtained in the district court of Teller county on November 25, 1899 for \$1,523.25, has been satisfied.
The negro miners, 8 in number, at Chandler refused to work yesterday on account of the shooting of one of their number on Sunday by Ed Bakewell, a guard.
William Watkins, a boy employed at the Rockvale coal mine near Florence, had his leg fractured by falling rock.
Grand Junction Elks are preparing to entertain all the Elks passing through to Salt Lake City to attend the national meeting. Samples of fruit from the grand valley fruit will be furnished all.
Denver is likely to have all water from

irrigation shut off, as the supply is getting short.
Denver is laying plans for a great Labor day demonstration. At that time the National Association of Letter Carriers will be in session in that city.
F. H. Newell, who is in general charge of the irrigation plans under the bill passed by congress for reclaiming the arid lands of the west, is now in Denver and yesterday addressed the Commercial club on the subject.
Wednesday, July 23.
Thomas Sunski was killed in the Robinson coal mine at Walsenburg yesterday, by falling rock.
The Colorado & Utah Construction Co. has filed papers with the secretary of state. It is connected with the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific.
Congressman Shafroth has returned from Washington and says he would like to go to congress for another term.
W. B. Orman, a nephew of Governor Orman, was beaten by thugs, who first tried to rob him, but he resisted.
Lawrence Cronin, superintendent of the Camp Bird mine at Ouray, died of injuries sustained by falling down a 100-foot shaft.
Thomas S. Buchanan, of Denver, a mulatto, committed suicide on account of despondency.
It is said the Woods Investment Co. is to organize a trust company with large capital at Pueblo.
Real estate deals of large dimensions are frequent in Pueblo. G. Liebhardt of Denver is a late purchaser; also D. R. Simon and L. Lewinmek of Denver have bought the Parke hotel property.
A Rio Grande train ran upon a burning bridge 10 miles east of Florence. The engineer and fireman were compelled to jump the latter being seriously hurt.
Mrs. J. S. Black of Florence was badly burned in an ironing machine in a laundry.
Wm. H. Austin of Leadville, 28 years old, committed suicide on account of domestic troubles.
The gambling cases at Cripple Creek have been continued until September 2.
The last sack of high grade ore stolen from the Wells Fargo Express Co. at Victor Monday night, was found yesterday.
Merchants of Victor may decide to keep a man on the Short Line trains to advertise their city with tourists to the district.
GENERAL
Friday, July 18.
Jeffries and Fitzsimmons both assert their confidence of winning the championship battle on Friday.
Fourteen persons were drowned during a squall in the harbor at Portsmouth, N. H., by the capsizing of a whale boat.
A grievance committee of the Carpenters union is in Toledo to see the Santa Fe officials. They may ask increase of wages.
At the Indianapolis convention of United Mine Workers, President Mitchell advised strongly against strike of bituminous coal miners.
John Anderson, a farmer who was in jail at Owensboro, Ky., charged with the murder of his wife on the night of July 8, was taken from prison by a masked mob of about 10 men and hanged on one of the principal streets of the city.
(Saturday July 19.)
George R. Henderson, superintendent of Santa Fe motive power has been along the Gulf lines of that road investigating the strike. He charges that roundhouse men tried to injure the engines before they struck.
Harry T. Duke and A. A. Robertson, charged with embezzling \$50,000 from the Wells Fargo & Co. bank at Salt Lake City, waived examination and were bound over to the district court.
Heavy rains in central Iowa caused high waters in the Mississippi and great damage is resulting to crops in Iowa and Missouri.
Former Senator Hill was to have gone

to Sagamore Hill to meet the president, but arrangements were not perfected.
President Roosevelt is authority for a denial of the reported engagement of his daughter Alice to Lieut. Robert S. Clarke.
Deaths in southern Arizona are becoming very severe.
(Sunday, July 20.)
Flood conditions along the Mississippi river in Iowa, Missouri and Illinois are worse and losses to crops, etc., are now estimated at over \$4,000,000.
Soldiers at Leavenworth, Kansas, demolished a low resort where one of their comrades had been fatally stabbed by a negro.
The convention of the United Mine Workers at Indianapolis adjourned after adopting practically all the suggestions made by President Mitchell in his address. The convention issued an address to the public that was notable in many ways.
(Monday, July 21.)
Hillary A. Herbert, ex-secretary of the navy, is better and able to be removed to Afton, Va., from Washington.
Admiral J. C. Watson, his son and W. S. Cowles, whom he took as aides to the coronation, have returned.
Chief of Police King visited the cabin on Cheyenne mountain where the counterfeiting layout was found, and he found more bad money.
Eleven persons were drowned or killed at Baltimore yesterday afternoon by a tornado.
A cloudburst near Coventry, New York, drowned three persons. Other portions of the state were visited by floods.
(Tuesday, July 22.)
Senator McClellan has written President Roosevelt, declining the proffered appointment on the court of claims.
Governor Taft and party had a farewell audience with the pope yesterday, after which they left Rome for Naples.
Soft coal miners of Kansas, Missouri, Indian Territory and Arkansas, are in convention at Topeka on wage scale and other matters.
Secretary Root, announcing the retirement of Major General Brooke, spoke in high terms of his record extending over a period of over 40 years.
A census bureau bulletin gives valuable statistics on the farming industry and devotes a chapter to irrigation statistics.
Wednesday, July 23.
Fire, the origin of which has not yet been ascertained, destroyed the Southern Pacific depot at Lillis, California. Charles Schill, aged 27, acting station agent, was burned to death.
Congressman Walter I. Smith was re-nominated at Council Bluffs, Iowa, by the Republicans of the Ninth district.
George von Meyer, United States ambassador to Italy, and Alberto Santodumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, were among the passengers on the steamer Kron Prinz Wilhelm, which arrived in New York yesterday from Bremen.
Montallon and Felkard, the ladrones chiefs, have broken through the constabulary cordon in Cavite province and have escaped to the mountains. A number of ladrones were killed in earlier attempts to force the cordon.
Secretary Root has issued a circular bearing on the necessity for technical instruction for the newly-appointed officers in the army.
FOREIGN
Friday, July 18.
William Johnston, conservative member of parliament for South Belfast, died of pneumonia at Bally Kilberg, County Down, Ireland.
The censorship at Capetown over telegrams has been abolished except in the case of press dispatches.
John W. Mackay of San Francisco, who was prostrated in London by the heat of Tuesday, is much better this morning.
The ladies of Cape Town presented Mrs. Steyn, wife of the ex-president of the

former Orange River colony, with a purse of \$1,000 before she sailed for Europe with her husband. Mr. Steyn was in a pitiable condition from enteric fever, arms and legs were partially paralyzed and he was unable to open his eyelids.
Earl Cadogan has resigned the lieutenancy of Ireland.
(Sunday, July 20.)
The American line steamer, the Philadelphia for Queenstown and Liverpool, was towed into Halifax by British steamer Scholar. The Belgian shaft is broken. All on board are safe.
King Leopold of Belgium, whose son King Edward is lying in the Salomon Islands, and Albert, and stated half hour with him.
King Edward's condition continues to be all that could be desired.
(Monday, July 21.)
John W. Mackay, the San Francisco millionaire, died yesterday at his residence near London.
King Edward continues to improve. He attended divine service yesterday on the yacht.
The Constantinople correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph reports an engagement has taken place at Strazitsa, European Turkey, between a body of 300 Bulgarian troops and a body of Turkish regulars. Twenty-five Turks, correspondent says, were killed.
(Tuesday, July 22.)
The steamship Primus, with 155 passengers on board, was sunk by a tug the Elbe river. Estimates of the damage range from 50 to 60.
Dispatch from St. Petersburg says ferryboat, while crossing the river Volga at Berensk, sank and 15 harvesters were drowned.
Wednesday, July 23.
Mr. and Mrs. Willelaw Reid returned London after a tour of Scotland. Mr. Reid went by rail, meeting the train of his party at Skibo castle, the seat of Andrew Carnegie.
Besides an apostolic delegate for the Philippine islands, the Vatican is preparing to appoint an archbishop of Manila who will probably be Bishop Sebastian Getchard Messmer, a Swiss professor of canon law at the Catholic university of Washington since 1899.
Religious riots have occurred in Paris several arrests resulting.

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FOR BOYS AND GIRLS



VERY boy or girl in the state of Colorado has an opportunity to make good use of time during school vacation. You may have finished in the High school and want to go to college. WE WILL SEND YOU. Perhaps you prefer a business education? If so, we will send you to one of the best business colleges in the state.

It Costs You Nothing But Effort

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE of Colorado Springs, the best, cleanest and most reliable Weekly Newspaper published west of the Mississippi River, is desirous of increasing the number of its readers, and to this end offers its agents the most valuable premiums ever given by a western newspaper.

The premiums are as follows:

1st—A Scholarship in THE COLORADO COLLEGE, of Colorado Springs, covering a full course of four years, CASH VALUE	\$150.00
2d—A Scholarship in the Modern School of Business, at Denver, covering full course of six months, CASH VALUE	\$50.00
3d—A Cash Premium of	\$35.00
4th—A Cash Premium of	\$25.00
5th—A Cash Premium of	\$20.00
6th—A Cash Premium of	\$15.00
7th—A Cash Premium of	\$10.00
8th—A Cash Premium of	\$10.00
9th—A Cash Premium of	\$10.00
10th—A Cash Premium of	\$10.00

The above premiums will be paid to the man, woman, boy or girl who will send in between now and September 1, the largest number of paid annual subscriptions to the WEEKLY GAZETTE. The one sending in the largest number shall have the option of any of the first three premiums. The one sending in the second largest number shall have the second choice of the first three, and the one sending in the third largest number shall receive the remaining premium. The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th premiums will be given to those sending in the next largest lists respectively.

Do not think because you live in a small populated district that you have no chance of winning—remember, in the large cities and towns more daily papers are read.

There is no limit set to the number of subscriptions necessary to win. He or she who lives in the smallest rural district may be the winner.

No subscriptions are to be taken at less than the regular rate, \$1 per year.

Send in subscriptions every Monday, together with Postoffice or Express Money Order, made payable to WEEKLY GAZETTE.

This competition is open to all, and you will find your friends will help you in the laudable ambition of securing an education.

This is an opportunity that does not offer once in a lifetime, as a liberal education will be worth to the winner thousands of dollars, and at the same time those who do not win the leading prizes will be amply compensated for their labor.

IN ADDITION to the premiums offered THE WEEKLY GAZETTE WILL PAY TO ITS AGENTS 25 CENTS FOR EACH PAID ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION. This amount may be retained when making the remittance.

If you desire to enter this contest send us your name and address and we will send you sample copy of THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

For any further information, write to

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, Colorado Springs.

Information about Colorado

BENT COUNTY.

Pioneers' Reunion.
The old settlers of Bent county are holding a reunion at Rocky Ford August 1 and 2. Old Bent county included all of Otero, Bent, Prowers and Lincoln counties, and this reunion includes all residents before 1889. One of the leading attractions is a game of baseball which will be played on the field between the Rocky Ford and Lamar minor league ball teams. A big barbecue will also be featured.—(Lamar Register).

BOULDER COUNTY

Under the management of Frank Gregory of Washington, the chief engineer of a number of surveys are taking elevations and surveying Boulder county for the topographical department at Washington, D. C. There are perhaps ten men in the party. Fred McLaughlin of Washington is traveling with the two men who were running levels in Boulder this morning were F. Taylor and M. W. Nace, both of McLaughlin, Pa., the former at the head of the party. The exact elevation of the datum plate in the court house work at the jail is 5,550.935 feet, practically 5,551 feet. This makes it 100 feet more than a mile. The others of the party are in different parts of the county. It is of course of great importance that the Longport quadrangle or sheet, which embraces all of Boulder county. The mountain portion will be taken in late September.

Boulder Park.
"It is strange to me," said a prominent Boulderite today, "why people do not go more to Boulder park than they do. It is a fine place of amusement, with mountains, good scenery, good fishing and good hunting. Boulder park can be reached from Boulder by team in about four hours. It is about two miles and a half south of Nederland.—(Boulder Herald).

FREMONT COUNTY.

Several farmers who arrived in town this morning from the outlying districts said that the rains of yesterday will mean many dollars. The corn crop is practically ruined and from the wheat crop it is expected that the yield will be fairly well. Other crops were all immensely benefited and are in good condition for some time longer. The creeks carried down considerable water for irrigating purposes and a high creek is very near high water mark.—(Florence Tribune).

HUERFANO COUNTY

Water Scarce.
Water is so scarce on the Huerafano that it is almost unsafe to venture on a 40 mile trip with a team. The creeks are dry and people will no longer travel to water their horses from their wells. The upper Chuchas have short of water. Even those who have priority rights will have only half supply. Many have not that much and are forced to go to the Santa Clara river. The Santa Clara river is the same as Walsenburg World.

Huerfano County Wool.
From what we can glean from the different wool buyers here, such men as Messrs. Levy, Bierbaum, Sanchez, Monahan and others, the wool crop of the county will not fall short of half a million pounds and very nearly all has been sold at good prices ranging from 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 and his buyers came on the ground when it was sold. It was sold at 14 cents and better quality warrants it.—(Walsenburg World).

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY

Slaughter House Burned.
The slaughter house of Forges & Gacher, two and a half miles south of the city, burned to the ground Sunday morning about 3 o'clock. All the tools, together with much tallow, were consumed, entailing a loss of about \$600, with no insurance.

Employees of a firm had been rendering last Saturday afternoon and it is thought that they failed to put out the fire.—(Trinidad Chronicle-News).

Oil Talk at Trinidad.
Many of our citizens are becoming greatly worked up over the recent discoveries of oil in the Trinchera fields. Stock is selling rapidly and numbers of persons are daily visiting the scene of the find.

Yesterday some of the officers of the Trinidad People's Oil company and others drove to the fields which they inspected.

One of the gentlemen was seen this morning by a representative of the Trinidad News, and when asked for information regarding his observations, he said:

"We found a lead about two feet wide between dike formation. The rock seems to be in place and when broken showed quantities of what appeared to be rich lubricating oil. The place where the rock was obtained has been opened to a depth of only about four feet. This oil rock was discovered by A. W. Little in 1892. He concluded to withhold the information until the boys had grown up. He is interested in the People's Oil company which has large tracts of land in that vicinity. The find is something phenomenal, and means everything to Trinidad if the source of the supply is tapped."

"The Trinidad Oil, Gas and Development company and the Home company both have leased land and taken up large tracts in that vicinity, and Raton people have staked fully 10,000 acres in the Trinchera and San Isidro. There may be some unstacked land near by but very little."

Prof. Stark of the state agricultural college was a member of one of the parties which spent Sunday in the fields and he was highly pleased with what he saw. He sent a piece of the rock to the college for analysis.

Those who went to the Trinchera from this city yesterday were: H. K. Holler, W. J. Caldwell, T. A. Schomberg, Henry Longnecker, Clay Nichols, Meyer and Bert Mansbach, Dr. R. G. Davenport and his father-in-law, Prof. Sharp.

THE HOME COMPANY.

The derrick material of the Home company is now all on the ground and the riggers will arrive next Wednesday to put it in place. The company expects to begin active operations about the first week of August. This will be the first well sunk in the county. The place of drilling is on the Stevens ranch between Trinidad and Starkville. Dr. A. A. White is president of the company.—(Trinidad Chronicle-News).

MESA COUNTY

Grand Valley Irrigation.
With congress seemingly having boundless limitations in the matter of money for postoffices and for dredging the mouths of rivers that scarcely may be found on a state map, there are some questions asked of that body as to its duty toward the rich, but semi-arid, lands that lie in the Colorado country.

In the Grand valley of the Colorado, where in 1854 everything was semi-arid and inhospitable to man and beast, the efforts of man alone have made some parts of it suitable to human habitation. Some of the accompanying illustrations show what has been done, and some of the questions asked of congress by present residents of the valley indicate how much more might be done if a liberal appropriation could be made to see something more than mud in the mouths of rivers up which a steamboat seldom if ever turns its nose.

S. B. Hutchinson of Grand Junction, has suggested some of the needs of the valley to the grand river people, and incidentally to his congressional colleagues. Mr. Hutchinson lays particular stress upon the fact that the lands in this semi-arid valley are by no means cheap.

"Some one may ask, of what value are these lands that we want them irrigated," says Mr. Hutchinson. "There are orchards in this valley, and if they are irrigated they will be worth more than \$500. Mrs. Johnson sold last year from one and one-half acres of strawberries \$200 worth of fruit, and in the year before she sold \$500 worth."

Big Yield of Fruit.
And not only does the valley produce fruit but vegetables as well. One farmer near Grand Junction sold \$750 worth of potatoes from five acres, and in 1900 his crop from the same tract brought him \$1,000. From another, a 25-acre tract, a farmer sold \$3,500 worth of potatoes in 1901.

These are some of the accomplishments of irrigation in the Grand river valley. It was in 1884 that the Grand river valley canal was dug as a private enterprise. It lies comparatively low, however, and much of the best land in the valley is above it with no possibility of lifting the water. The real necessity of the valley is a canal that shall be far above the present level of the river. Such a canal, it is contended, can be built at government expense quite as easily and at a great deal more consistently than can the mud-stopping by carried on in the beds of the river. In the one case the government is distributing an ephemeral amount of money that goes simply into the pockets of a few people, who spend it in the same way as the government spends it. The digging of such canals as are possible anywhere in the semi-arid west, is to make a permanent addition to the wealth of the nation.

The point made by the western farmer is that if it be worth the attention of congress to dredge streams on the plea of saving land along the river bottoms of eastern streams where the land is worth perhaps \$100 an acre, why is it not worth while to dig irrigation ditches in western lands where the water so collected may make land worth \$500 an acre.—(Chicago Tribune).

Fruit Shipments.
This has been the banner week for fruit shipments, despite the rains of the past few days, but it is expected that records will be broken with each succeeding week for some time to come. The association commenced shipping fruit on Monday. The first two days of the week cars were side-tracked here for our contribution after having been partly filled at Grand Junction or Clifton, but on Wednesday the first big refrigerator car was filled entirely with Palisades fruit. On each side was a big muslin sign bearing the words, "Grand Valley Fruit from Fruit Growers' Association, Palisades, Colo." It was a car to be proud of, and its contents sufficient to make many families happy. In addition to what has been going by freight the two express companies have been taking a car or more of fruit each day. The varieties keep up well, with a gradual falling off in apples and an increase in peaches.—(Palisades Courier).

OTERO COUNTY.
The Fruit Crop.
The prospective crop this season is most encouraging to those who planted orchards a few years ago. While there have been many large apple crops and an abundance of peaches on old trees, the plums, prunes and cherries have been confined to a very few orchards, the bulk of the trees having not come to bearing age.

The cherry crop is now being harvested, and those who are fortunate enough to have an acre or two of cherry trees are having a very profitable business.

Our cherries have been in great demand and the price has been steady at \$2.00 a crate. The past seven days there have been shipped 1,000 crates which will bring to the credit of the shippers about \$2,000.

The shipment of cherries on many orchards is just beginning. When this crop is disposed of it will be followed by plums, peaches, grapes, apples and cantaloupes, so there will be a steady stream of fruit leaving our station from now until frost and a counter current of receipts coming in. There is no end to the good things that call on Manzanola.—(Manzanola Sun).

WHEN IN DOUBT
As to your condition of health, consult Dr. Francis Phillips of Colorado Springs. It costs you nothing for consultation, either personally or by letter. Dr. Phillips treats as a specialty consumption, asthma, catarrh and chronic diseases of men, women and children, and is in possession of a knowledge of this specialty work that makes his services in demand. His special inhalation treatment for diseases of the lungs, nose and throat cures when all other methods fail. One treatment relieves immediately and a course will permanently cure. People are fast learning the results of his special treatment. What he is doing for others he can do for you. Call and talk over your condition. It costs you nothing to know your condition, as a consultation is free. Why remain in doubt? Office 24 North Tejon St. Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 5 and 7 to 8.

PHILLIPS COUNTY

The theory that W. L. Irwin and others have advocated for some time past, that the water in the Colorado east we have our share of moisture. At this season of the year prospects for a good crop are very flattering. Cattle are in good condition and promise to bring a good price. The fall as to corn, hogs and other farm products. This means more building, better food and clothes, and better homes for many people in Phillips county. It means larger farms, ranches, and markets for hogs and other farm products. To the business man it means more families to supply; more business with corresponding profits which always go hand in hand with cash sales.—(Holyoke Republican).

PITKIN COUNTY

A Home City.
There are big cities and little cities, bad cities and good cities in the state of Colorado. There are noisy cities and there are quiet ones. There are all sorts of communities. But the place where most men like to live is the home city. The stranger in search of a location will choose the one where other people have established houses and gardens and lawns, where interest is taken in the home itself.

And such a town is Aspen. The man in the east has perceived ideas about the west and particularly of mining camps. He imagines that they are ugly places, deformed, filthy and hideous. He sees them in his fancy, and faced with the ugly sight of a city and dirt. He thinks that the people who live in them care for nothing but material gain.

There may be some truth to the pictures that he forms in his mind, but when some towns are considered, it is not true of Aspen. Here is a mining camp, where the earth has been dug and the riches that were therein have been taken out in vast quantities. Wealth has come to a great many because of the industry of the inhabitants.

But never has comfort and home been lost sight of. Stately mansions have been reared. Beautiful gardens have been prepared. Time pains and money have been spent lavishly to make homes. The results have justified the cost. Aspen today should be the pride, not only of all of our citizens, but of all who own Colorado real estate. She has nailed the false report about dirty, slovenly and ugly mining towns to the wall.—(Aspen Times).

SEDGWICK COUNTY

Extirminating Grasshoppers.
Recently under the head of "Extirminating Grasshoppers," we published a record of the results of some experiments made by W. E. Cady, one of the most successful farmers of the vicinity, with the grasshopper disease fungus furnished by the agricultural department at Washington. It was claimed for the experiment that they were successful and that they had resulted in the extermination of vast numbers of the pests.

Since the publication of the article in question a number of "doubting Thomases" have written and advanced the claim that the experiments made by Mr. Vaughan were not successful, that the vast numbers of grasshoppers found dead on the Vaughan farm had died from natural causes or had smothered themselves in piles of alfalfa hay. To such persons we would urgently recommend a tour of inspection such as we made in company with Mr. Vaughan last Monday afternoon.

At that time we visited the southern man's alfalfa field and the conditions we found there would convince the most skeptical. We found large numbers of diseased grasshoppers; many quite dead, others in different stages of the disease. Of course we found hordes of the pests that showed no signs of being affected by the contagion, but the presence of the dead and dying proved beyond a doubt that it is possible to exterminate the pest by continuous and organized efforts.

That such efforts must be made is indisputable. This is the third year for the grasshoppers in this locality. The numbers are larger this year than they were the first year, and it is reasonable to suppose that they will be greater next year than this year unless better measures are taken to stop their increase.

The season is now too far advanced to do much towards protecting crops from this plague, but farmers should get ready in plenty of time and begin an organized fight against it next season.—(Julesburg Grit Advocate).

GENERAL

Game Preservation.
Game Warden M. L. Allison returned home Tuesday from an extended trip through the northwestern part of the state. He informed a Sun reporter today that there was no illegal slaughtering of game being done just now, which is a matter of congratulation, as the game animals in this the greatest game section of the continent, are rapidly disappearing, and it will be but a few years until the sight of an elk, deer or antelope will be a novelty. Mr. Allison takes the ground that the legislature at its next session should prohibit the killing at any time of our game animals for a period of five years at least. He says there is plenty left to restock the country and that action must not be delayed too long. Only a few years ago Mr. Wallihan of Routt county secured a photograph of 600 elk in one band; such thing would now be impossible. Mr. Allison says he would favor a close season all the year round for a long term of years so that the ranges might be inhabited as of yore by the herds of the deer, elk and antelope, which form a beautiful and inspiring sight to the traveler and lover of nature. These animals, says the game warden, are absolutely harmless; they do not even count any considerable amount of grass, nor do they befall the source of the water supply. As conditions now exist, the cattlegrowers of the northwestern part of the state really favor the utter extermination of the game because of the depredations of transient sportsmen and pot hunters who annually invade that section and do so much indiscriminate shooting. Often cattle are killed by mistake or on account of the long distance carrying power of the new guns whose bullets often reach an object unseen by the hunter; but the stockmen do not object to the presence of the game.

It is hoped that the next legislature will take cognizance of the situation as detailed above and enact some new and strong laws for the preservation of our wild game.—(Grand Junction Sun).

Moisture Is Scarce.
Never before in the history of agricultural Colorado has water for irrigation been so scarce as at the present time. Every big stream in the state is low, and the situation in the Platte, San Luis and Arkansas valleys will be serious unless there are heavy rains on the big water sheds soon. At Pueblo the river is now carrying only 100 feet of water, against 300 feet the same time last year. In the Prowers county irrigation district, which is reinforced by

the waters from the Purgatoire river and numerous live creeks, the conditions have not been so bad as further up the river, but the washing away of the Amity dam has cut off most of the farmers in this end from any water, and as a result their crops of alfalfa will be very short. Sugar beets are still in first-class condition and the big wheat crop is all in shock and being threshed. While local conditions are not so good, they might be a great deal worse.—(Lamar Sparks).

Campers and Movers.
Campers and movers are now on the go, and many of them pass this way. They come from Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma principally, while Texas and the Indian territory send their quota. Some of the wagons are bound to go clear to Washington and Idaho points, while many others will not go beyond the Colorado lines. Every season sees the same movement, and from now on until October the familiar canvas-covered wagons and the accompanying traveling outfit will be seen moving along.—(Bessemer Indicator).

C. F. & I. Surveys.
The C. F. & I. company has a corps of surveyors in the country north of Pueblo, Colorado. This is the preliminary work necessary before the Pueblo company begins building the railroad into Routt and other northwestern counties in the state. The persistent rumors that Mr. Gould and the Gould crowd are in control of the C. F. & I. company may be true, and that the railroad building is a part of a well understood agreement between the Gould and Osage factions. Surveyors are at work, and the Gould crowd is building, all of which is for the benefit of Pueblo. The C. F. & I. company also has a corps of surveyors between Salida and Leadville. Now guess what this move means.—(Pueblo Opinion).

Talc and Soapstone.
Colorado is full of talc. What is being done to convert it into a marketable product? Talc is a very common mineral, and in small quantities, it is widely distributed. It is found in considerable variety, according to Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, in Mineral Resources of the United States, 1901. United States Geological survey, it is a nearly pure silicate of aluminum, the deposit of a soft quality being in New York and North Carolina. The New York talc is used almost exclusively as a filler in the manufacture of paper, most of the North Carolina talc is ground and used in the manufacture of toilet powders, and the talc mined in Virginia is used for the most part in the manufacture of wash-baths, laboratory zincs, stove bricks, etc.

The other states that have produced talc of soapstone are New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Georgia and California. A large part of the soapstone mined in these latter states is ground and used for various purposes, as paint, paper filling, lubricants, etc.

Talc is employed in the arts in two distinct ways—as powdered or flour talc, and as sawed pieces of various sizes and shapes. The flour talc is used for fire proof paints, for electric insulators in boiler and steam pipe covering, for foundry facings, in the manufacture of dynamite, in the manufacture of wall papers, to give them a glossy appearance, in the manufacture of various toilet powders, for dressing skins and leather, and as a base for lubricants and for many cheaper soaps. The greater part of the soapstone mined is used in the manufacture of heavy castings for furnaces, for cupola and converter linings in many steel works, for laboratory zincs and ovens, for laundry tubs and slate pencils, to a limited extent in building, and is extensively used in the manufacture of soapstone griddles, which have been found very satisfactory, as they can be used without grease.

The production of fibrous talc in St. Lawrence county, New York, is used for the manufacture of asbestos, the other states together, although the value is nearly the same. Its principal use, due to its fibrous character, is for the particular purpose of paper making. The production in 1901 was 1,000 tons, valued at \$183,600.—(Pueblo Opinion).

Still Extirminating Game.
The protection of game should in some way be put under government control. There can be no effective prosecution of game law violators in the sparsely populated game districts. The local courts are usually effectively intimidated by the outlaw local sentiment in regard to the game statutes and the local newspapers are afraid to condemn violations of the law whatever it is. It is the opinion of the editor, if it were made legal to yield game destroyers out of the game districts for trial a long step would have been taken in the right direction. The same is true in game districts, under existing laws except occasionally in the case of some unlucky "tenderfoot" or "city dude" hunter caught in the act as they have ever been, a roaring farce. Next to nothing is being accomplished towards delaying the final utter extermination of big game in Colorado. This should not be allowed to come to pass.—(Debeque Bugle).

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO LEASE STATE LANDS.
Office of the State Board of Land Commissioners.

Notice is hereby given that James Brophy and Wm. Gosford, whose postoffice address is Colorado City, Colo., on July 19, 1902, made application to the State Board of Land Commissioners to lease the following described school lands, situated in El Paso county, Colorado, to-wit:

North half section 16, town 14 S., range 67 W.

Other applications to lease the above described premises or objections against the above application will be considered after the last publication hereof.

Date of last publication August 7, 1902. John T. Joyce, Register State Board Land Commissioners.

The deferred annual meeting of the stockholders of the Candelaria Mining & Exploration Co. will be held Saturday, August 16, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the company, room 213 Mining Exchange Building, Colorado Springs, Colo., for the purpose of electing directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors. H. H. Partridge, Secretary.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss: I, C. F. Snider, Clerk of the Court in Probate and Executor of the last Will and Testament of Alvira Snider, deceased, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of said deceased, as the same appears from the records of said court.

WITNESSES my hand and the seal of said court, this 14th day of August, 1902.

Harry E. Snider, Elmer E. for Elmer E. Snider, Howard W. Snider, George W. Snider, Charles E. Snider, Charles E. Snider, Samuel Snider, Ford R. Snider and Clyde Snider.

Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree and order of sale made and entered by the County Court of El Paso county, Colorado, on July 19, 1902, in the matter of the Estate of Alvira Snider, deceased, in a proceeding entitled above, the undersigned will sell at private sale upon the 27th day of August, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of the County Court, at Alamosa, Colo., the undersigned, Rooms 35-36 Post Office Building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, the following described premises, to-wit: The one-half interest, belonging to the estate of Alvira Snider, deceased, all sales to be for cash and in no event will any piece of property be sold at less than the appraised value thereof set opposite

Are Your Lungs Sound, and Are You Free from Catarrh?
Pure air is good, a generous diet is good, but these will not cure consumption so that a person can live safely in the east.

THE SHEPARD TREATMENT
has cured hundreds of consumptives and thousands of cases of catarrh of head and throat.

Dr. W. A. SHEPARD.
Rooms 1 and 2 Barnes Building. Colorado Springs, Colo.

We Have Arrived.
In 1820 a distinguished writer in the Edinburgh Review asked tauntingly: "Who, in the four quarters of the globe, reads an American book, or goes to an American play, or looks at an American painting or statue? What does the world owe to American physicians or surgeons? What new substances have their chemists discovered? What new constellations have their astronomers discovered? Who drinks out of American glasses? Who looks out of American plates? Who wears an American coat, or lies down to sleep in an American blanket?"

There was good ground for these taunts. That's why they so rankled that they found a place in history. But today Englishmen themselves are answering these same questions, and there is sorrow and alarm in the answering.

This week Frederick A. McKenzie, the London economist, practically admitted that America had wrested from England the financial and commercial pre-eminence.

Within the year ended July 1, 1897, the Americans have gained victories never before equaled in industrial history. Their ambitious advent into British commercial life at first regarded with amused contempt, is now a matter of serious concern.

In the arts and sciences American victories have been as brilliant. What will the next 50 years bring forth?

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.
In the matter of the estate of A. F. Moore, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 11th day of August, A. D. 1902, being one of the regular days of the July, 1902, term of the County Court of El Paso County, in the State of Colorado, I, John W. Moore, Administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such Administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to the court, as such Administrator, at which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, July 7th, 1902. John W. Moore, Administrator of the Estate of A. F. Moore, deceased.

First insertion July 19, 1902. Last insertion Aug. 7, 1902.

COLORADO MIDLAND EXCURSION.
\$2.25 TO CRIPPLE CREEK, \$2.25.

On July 25 and August 5 the Colorado Midland railway, the only line that takes you through the mining district will sell round trip tickets limited for five days for \$2.25 to Cripple Creek. The scenery along the line through Tri-Pass is the grandest in the state. Grant Pauley, C. P. A.

Paint Your Houses
Paper Your Rooms
Frame Your Pictures
SEND ORDERS TO OR CALL ON
Brown Wall Paper & Paint Company
212 North Tejon Street, COLORADO SPRINGS.
Samples furnished and MAIL orders receive prompt and careful attention.

Bureau of Information
Do You Want to Know About COLORADO?

Do you want to know about Colorado, its resorts, scenery, climate, fishing, hunting, hotels, agricultural lands and general resources? With the enlargement of the tourist business each year, the need is felt for a source of information regarding the state and all its advantages and attractions. The Gazette is in a position to undertake this work for the benefit of the state and the information of tourists who are here or intend coming to Colorado. With this end in view the Gazette has established a department known as its "BUREAU OF INFORMATION." This department will be in charge of a competent manager and staff of employees who will be ready at all times to answer, FREE OF ALL CHARGE, all inquiries as to Colorado's railroads, hotels, tourist resorts, fishing, hunting, general resources, etc.

Address all letters "The Manager, Bureau of Information, The Colorado Springs Gazette, Colorado Springs, Colo."

TO APPEAL.—Motion for a new trial was overruled in the divorce case of J. Allen Smith vs. Anna Smith in district court yesterday and defendant prayed for an appeal to the court of appeals. Upon the trial of this case the jury found for both parties and the judgment was for dismissal of the suit.

MINING LOCATIONS.—Location certificates to mining claims, Anna D. and Anna D. Nos. 1 and 2 in the vicinity of the district were filed yesterday by Frank Cushman.

CEMETERY ROAD BUILT.—The city of Colorado Springs yesterday filed a quit claim deed to the county of El Paso of the old cemetery road.

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said, "You see, I felt a little bit
some, and I thought"—her face grew
red and sober, and she stopped a minute,
then she said the words right out
—"I thought you girls didn't like me,
and wouldn't ever be friends, and I
told grandma there wasn't any place
for me. 'Make a place, then,' she said.
'All the world wants the ones that are
willing to make themselves wanted.'
So then I stopped thinking how you
ought to make it pleasant for me, and
began to plan how I could make things
nicer for you." Sabbath School Visitor

Popular Summer School Courses to Begin Wednesday at Colorado College

FACULTY INCLUDES LEADING HISTORIAN, BOYANIST AND GEOLOGIST OF THE WEST.

PROFESSOR WYCKOFF'S LECTURES TO BE GIVEN IN THE EVENING.

An announcement just made by President Robinson of the Chautauqua association will be received with pleasure by hundreds of people of this community who have desired to hear Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff, the noted sociologist, during his term of lectures in the summer school course, and who for various reasons would be prevented from attending day lectures.

The summer school which opens this week will continue two weeks before the opening of the Chautauqua assembly on the grounds west of Colorado College, and it is now arranged to make the Wyckoff lectures popular during that period by changing one-half of the course to an evening course from July 23 to August 5. Owing to the sessions of the assembly occupying both afternoon and evening from the latter date, the Wyckoff lectures will be given in the regular schedule after August 5. The change, however, will allow business men to enjoy 10 of the best of Professor Wyckoff's talks.

The association is desirous that every one should hear Professor Wyckoff and have an opportunity to study the great social questions and therefore a special price of 55 cents has been placed on the single admission tickets and a rate of \$3 for the lectures of the first two weeks or \$5 for the entire course. The evening lectures will be given in the auditorium of the Perkins hall. The Secretary Truesdale will open his office in the office of the dean in Perkins hall, Colorado college, tomorrow, and registration will begin at once for the classes commencing work the 23d. The teachers for the school have begun arriving, but no social functions will occur until Thursday evening, when a public reception will be given by the officers of Colorado Springs, Colorado and Manitou to the instructors and students from out of the city.

The complete organization of the school with schedule of classes follows: Executive Committee—Dr. J. R. Robinson, president National Chautauqua association, Edward S. Parsons, acting president Colorado college, John Dietrich, superintendent city schools, Louis R. Ehrlich, Crosby-Ehrlich Investment company, Atherton Noves, professor of English, Colorado college; W. J. Truesdale, secretary.

Advisory Council for Colorado—Mrs. Helen Grenfell, state superintendent public instruction, Denver; President James H. Baker, University of Colorado, Boulder; President Z. X. Snyder, State Normal school, Greeley; Aaron Cove, superintendent of schools, Denver; J. F. Keating, superintendent of schools, Pueblo; Edward C. Elliott, superintendent of schools, Leadville.

Advisory Council for Kansas—Hon. Frank Nelson, state superintendent of public instruction, Topeka; Francis H. Snow, professor natural history, University of Kansas, Lawrence; L. A. Leath, superintendent of schools, Emporia; Frank R. Dyer, former superintendent of schools, Wichita; John Macdonald, editor Western School Journal, Topeka.

Advisory Council for Nebraska—Hon. J. K. Fowler, state superintendent public instruction, Lincoln; E. Benjamin Andrews, chancellor University of Nebraska, Lincoln; President W. A. Clark, State Normal school, Peru; C. G. Hesse, superintendent of schools, Omaha; George L. Towne, editor The Nebraska Teacher, Lincoln.

Advisory Council for Missouri—President R. H. Jesse, University of Missouri, Columbia; F. Louis Soltan, superintendent of schools, St. Louis; G. Buchanan, superintendent of schools, Sedalia; James B. Mervin, editor American School and College Journal, St. Louis.

Advisory Council for Texas—W. S. Sutton, professor of pedagogy, University of Texas, Austin; President Oscar H. Cooper, Baylor university, Waco; T. G. Harris, superintendent of schools, Austin; J. M. Fendley, county superintendent of schools, Galveston.

THE FACULTY. School of Pedagogy and Psychology—President W. A. Clark, Nebraska State Normal; President Z. X. Snyder, Colorado State Normal; Dr. E. G. Lancaster, Colorado college.

School of History and Political Science—Frederick J. Turner, University of Wisconsin; Walter A. Wyckoff, Princeton university.

School of Physical Sciences (Botany and Geology)—Charles E. Bessey, University of Nebraska; W. O. Crosby, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; School of Pure Science (Arithmetic, Algebra)—E. L. Payne, State Normal of Kansas.

School of English and American Literature—A. H. Thorndike, Western Reserve university.

School of Modern Languages (German, French, Spanish)—C. G. Rathmann, Garfield school, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Louise Reinhardt, Colorado Springs high school.

School of Fine Arts (Drawing, Music, Calligraphy)—Lucy S. Slike, Chicago public schools; S. H. Blakeslee, College of Music, University of Denver; Anna M. Heileman, Colorado State Normal.

School of Primary Methods—Mary G. Carson, Denver; M. Florence Littlefield, Colorado Springs.

President Clark's lectures will be 12 in number, beginning July 23 and concluding August 7, and will be upon the subject "Pedagogy Treated from the Psychological Standpoint," as follows: Pedagogy as a Science; Subject matter, method, relation to psychology.

Teaching as Affirmation; Guidance; Nature of teaching; relation of the art of teaching to the science of pedagogy, instruction and discipline as the two elements of teaching. Psychology of Punishment; Nature of punishment, social government, affirmative use of punishment. Formation of Character; Habituation, culture of the "will," three elements of integral character.

Education of Creative Activity; Imagination, the play impulse, psychology of art. The School as a Social Institution; Relation to life in general; Nature of school life, effect of the school upon progress. Psychology of the Curriculum; Matter and form of the curriculum, longitudinal and transverse arrangement of educative material, "Culture Epochs." The Recitation: A study period, psychology of questioning, class instruction and individual instruction.

Law of Interest: Formal statement, narrative significance, practical applications. Law of Values: Statement, explanation, applications. Law of Guidance: Nature and development of experience, suggestion as the mode of guidance, place of expression in education. Law of Participation: Nature of human life, how life prepares for life, leading through life into life.

Dr. Turner will give two courses of eight lectures each, beginning August 11 and concluding August 20, as follows: The laboratory work in this course will be done in the field. There will be field-work every day, in which all members of the class are invited to participate. Good, stout walking shoes and suitable clothing (including protection against storms) are necessary for comfortable field-work. Each one should have a pocket lens, and it is desirable to have, also, a tin "collecting box," and a stout knife.

Professor Crosby's course will be given in the two weeks, July 23 to August 5. It will be upon "Structural Geology" with special reference to the economic geologic deposits of the United States, and the geology of the Manitou and Colorado Springs area and the Front range. It will be illustrated with lantern views. Excursions will be made to points of geologic interest.



Some of the Instructors of the Summer School which will Open in Colorado College Wednesday.

CHARLES E. BESSY, Professor of Botany University of Nebraska.

W. A. CLARK, President of Nebraska State Normal School.

H. S. BLAKESLEE, Dean of the College of Music, Denver University.

WALTER A. WYCKOFF, of Princeton University.

ANNA M. HEILMAN, of the Colorado State Normal School.

MRS. LOUISE REINHARDT, of Colorado Springs.

PROF. E. L. PAYNE, State Normal School of Kansas.

PROF. W. O. CROSBY, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

PROF. A. H. THORNDIKE, of Western Reserve University.

PRESIDENT Z. X. SNYDER, of Colorado State Normal School.

A VERY PROMISING INDUSTRY

The Colorado Condensed Milk Company Located at Fort Lupton, Colorado

One of the newest enterprises among us many that tend toward the development of the vast and varied resources of the state is the Colorado Condensed Milk Company. The factory is located at Fort Lupton and it is the only plant of the kind between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast. The mountain states furnish the best of markets for the product of this factory, the residents in mining towns and camps are already becoming

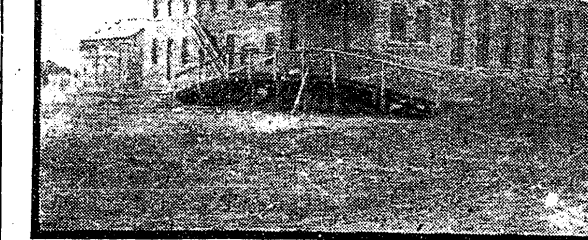


HON. F. A. MEREDITH, President Colorado Condensed Milk Company.

favorably acquainted with the milk and cream. Orders are being placed for this brand in preference to those of western firms, which not only shows that it is a good product, but that the patronizing of home industries is an act of loyalty that Coloradoans are not slow in practicing. The company secured the most desirable site for its plant, after considering themselves that the town was

factory last Monday and inspected the place very thoroughly. Not only were the various processes most instructive and interesting, but the "spick and span" appearance of everything was like short of a marvel. Not a whiff of odor was there, although the day was a stifling hot one, for scrupulous neatness reigns.

The vats and defecators of copper just shone to a superlative degree, for



Colorado Condensed Milk Company Factory, Fort Lupton, Colo.

each time before being used they are scoured and sand-papered, thus insuring absolute cleanliness. In one of the defecators was 1,300 pounds of milk heated to 112 degrees, a snowy, seething mass of foam, into which as we stood by, 600 pounds of cane sugar of best quality was poured. When finished the concoction would be condensed milk to be barreled for distribution to fill a wholesale order.

Condensed milk in process of making certainly looked very appetizing, as did the large quantities of separated cream and cottage cheese in various stages of preparation.

In every factory of the kind during June and July it has been found advisable to run more lightly in the production of condensed milk and evaporated cream and make use of the separator and also to manufacture some cottage cheese. At the present time there is being shipped daily by the Colorado Condensed Milk company 25, sometimes more, 10-gallon cans full of sweet cream and 200 pounds of cottage cheese consigned to wholesale firms in Denver.

Large orders are being received for wholesale shipments of the products of the factory. A sample one just at hand was from the National Biscuit company calling for 20,000 pounds of condensed milk to be shipped to certain of their southern and western factories. The promoters of this new industry claim with good reason that they are established in a most promising locality, for besides the savings in freight rates, experts have critically examined the product of the Colorado factory and pronounce it fully up to the standard of the very best goods manufactured in the east.

Already the factory has a capacity of 25 horse-power of the very latest approved pattern is employed in the preparation of the condensed milk and evaporated cream, as well as the other products of the factory. The handling capacity of the plant is 40,000 pounds of milk daily, but during these summer months and until in full running as to number and experience of employees only 15,000 pounds will be the daily average.

quite a revolution in the dairy business of Colorado. Success depended most vitally upon the utmost care and cleanliness; so there was an imperative demand for a particular cleaning of premises and thereafter every precaution and ceaseless vigilance that there be no chance for other than the best of results.

The farmers of the district have cheerfully complied with and co-oper-

ation and discipline as the two elements of teaching. Psychology of Punishment: Nature of punishment, social government, affirmative use of punishment. Formation of Character; Habituation, culture of the "will," three elements of integral character. Education of Creative Activity; Imagination, the play impulse, psychology of art. The School as a Social Institution; Relation to life in general; Nature of school life, effect of the school upon progress. Psychology of the Curriculum; Matter and form of the curriculum, longitudinal and transverse arrangement of educative material, "Culture Epochs." The Recitation: A study period, psychology of questioning, class instruction and individual instruction.

Law of Interest: Formal statement, narrative significance, practical applications. Law of Values: Statement, explanation, applications. Law of Guidance: Nature and development of experience, suggestion as the mode of guidance, place of expression in education. Law of Participation: Nature of human life, how life prepares for life, leading through life into life.

Dr. Turner will give two courses of eight lectures each, beginning August 11 and concluding August 20, as follows: The laboratory work in this course will be done in the field. There will be field-work every day, in which all members of the class are invited to participate. Good, stout walking shoes and suitable clothing (including protection against storms) are necessary for comfortable field-work. Each one should have a pocket lens, and it is desirable to have, also, a tin "collecting box," and a stout knife.

Professor Crosby's course will be given in the two weeks, July 23 to August 5. It will be upon "Structural Geology" with special reference to the economic geologic deposits of the United States, and the geology of the Manitou and Colorado Springs area and the Front range. It will be illustrated with lantern views. Excursions will be made to points of geologic interest.

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figure in a novel, in a new French novel; but she is very human in spite of the fact that she owes her breath and being to a man's imagination, and doubtless there are many of her sisters in the flesh who would gladly endorse her testimony and be not unwilling to adopt her attitude. "I do not wish ever again to cause you sorrow," she says to her husband; "but you must help me, Renaud. Yes, I am your child—nothing but your child—a too much cherished girl to whom you must sometimes refuse what she asks. I have wished for impossible things, and you have given me them, given me them as you would have given me sugar-candy.... You must teach me that there are sweets which are harmful. Never fear, dear Renaud, that you will make me sad if you reprimand me. It pleases me to be dependent on you, and to fear a little the man I love so much." Is she a renegade from the rights her sex has won, or a true philosopher in petticoats? But does not that depend a good deal on what manner of man he is whom she trusts so frankly?—(Harper's Weekly).

Officers for the ensuing year are: F. A. Meredith, president; G. G. Philip, vice-president; E. S. St. John, secretary; J. B. Rackliff, general manager.

E. R. Dow, the re-elected superintendent, has demonstrated his efficiency very satisfactorily. During his term of office he has won the confidence of the community at large and the board of directors. He has had much experience, having successfully started factories of a similar kind in Newport, Me.; Whitefield, N. H.; Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; Coudersport and Corry, Pa.

W. J. Winbourne is foreman of the tin room. W. H. Davis, 1238 Sixteenth street, Denver, is the company's local representative.

Democracy and Dandyism. An odd coincidence, is it not, that in a time when criticism laments the demise of poetry, one finds the laureate of dandyism mourning above the bier of this his theme. It is cheering to observe that, quite at the end, his spirit rebounds in an impulse of that stern hope which animates all the adventures and aspirations of mankind. Dandyism is dead. Poetry is dead. That is to say, the expression of these two noble arts is no more worthy the name. But—here is the fountain of hope—the spirit that created both dandyism and poetry is immortal, and will find new expression in later times.

For one, I am disposed to regard dandyism as a victim of democracy. It was formerly, like scholarship, the prerogative of the few. Democracy has destroyed it by making it common. No longer the rich can afford to dress badly nowadays. Commercialism—another name for democracy of the era—demands much in the way of outward appearances. If the clothes do not indeed make the man, they introduce him, and rank him. They make either his lack of the love of beauty, or both.—"From 'The Apotheosis of the Dandy,'" by Martin Murray, in July National.

A Question for Women. "A woman, a spaniel, and a walnut tree—the more you beat 'em the better they be." is an old proverb to which the modern woman is not disposed to accord very much virtue. It is a precedent moreover which the modern man would scarcely attempt to put into general practice. Yet if it is not read too literally and not applied too rigorously, it may still be found to contain a fund of practical wisdom. Like so many of the old saws which only require new interpretations to make them bright and sharp and serviceable. This is a bold statement, in view of the present power of the gentle sex. But it is borne out by the testimony of an estimable member of that persuasion. True, she is only

Davis, W. T. Burge, H. F. Dryer, I. W. Wallace, H. J. Canis, E. R. Dow, E. S. St. John, A. E. Hamilton, W. A. Davis.

Three States in the Philippines. It was because of these misrepresentations, intentional or otherwise, of Dean Worcester, Professor Schurman and others in whom the nation trusted, that our people went into the war against Aguinaldo. President Schurman has been the first to acknowledge his mistake, and now sees that the genius of the Philippines was and is toward a republic of their own, with a central congress at Manila. There would be in this republic three states, Tagalla, Visaya and Morania. The state capital of the Tagals would be in Luzon, that of the Visayas would be in Cebu or Iloilo, and that of the Moros would be in Sulu or at Zamboanga in the island of Mindanao. The national capital would be Manila. When I asked Senator Lopez whether, in case the United States granted the Philippines a republic like Cuba, they would be willing to cede to us Manila for a coaling station, he replied that they would be willing to pay us any reasonable indemnity, including coaling stations, but that Manila was really the heart and core of the whole Filipino nation.—(From "An Island Republic for the Philippines," by Peter MacQueen, M. A., in July National).

Great Railroad Epoch. The beginning of the second half of 1902 sees the railroads of the United States cross the 200,000 mile line. Consideration during the past six months was not especially active, though it was larger than last year's corresponding time, but the total which had been reached by the end of 1901 was so near the 200,000 mile mark that that time was certain to be passed long before 1902 neared its close. It is only by comparing this mileage with that of some of the rest of the great countries that the American people can fully realize the

tremendous development which has taken place in this field in their own land. Figures of railroad activities for the world at large are not very trustworthy, but taking those which are most recent and reliable, the United States is seen to be far ahead of any other country. Germany has about 60,000 miles of main track and 29,000; France, 27,000; Austria-Hungary, 23,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 22,000; while no other European country has as many as 10,000 miles. All of Europe has about 170,000 miles of road, considerably less than the United States, while the entire world's mileage is approximately 500,000, of which the United States furnishes two-fifths.

Archie's railroad operation has come in about two generations of time. When John Stevens, in 1822, got a charter from the Pennsylvania legislature to build a railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, on the Susquehanna (which was never built), somebody asked one of the Pennsylvania papers, "What is a railroad, anyhow?" The editor gave it up, but said that "perhaps some other correspondent can tell."

It was only 74 years on the Fourth of July since work was started on the construction of the first of America's great roads; it is only 51 years since the waters of the west at Lake Erie were first reached by through rail from the Atlantic coast, and as recently as Appomattox there were only 32,000 miles of main track in the whole country, as compared with 200,000 miles now.—(St. Louis Globe-Democrat).

AIRSHIPS AT WORLD'S FAIR. Rules Governing the Contests for the \$100,000 Prize and the Minor Prizes. World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, July 12.—The rules and regulations to govern the airship tournaments at the World's fair will be published in pamphlet form with diagrams of the course in a few days. The contest is for air-ships, balloons and kites. Of the \$200,000 appropriated there will be a first prize of \$100,000, also minor prizes. There will be no limit to the number of competitors. The balloons and airships must carry one passenger each and the competitor must have made a trip of not less than a mile with a machine similar to the one entered in the contest. The entrance fee is \$250, which will be refunded when the entries appear on the day of the races. The entire course must be traveled three times at a speed of not over 20 miles an hour. The course will not be less than ten miles nor more than 15 miles in length. The contests will take place between June 1 and Sept. 30, 1904.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES. President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation officially announcing the postponement of the world's fair to 1904, and the department of state is transmitting the proclamation to the heads of the various nations of the world.

Governor Stone of Pennsylvania has appointed General Frank Reeder of Easton and William F. Hill of Crawford county members of the Pennsylvania commission to the world's fair.

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

DEMOCRATIC REORGANIZATION.

THERE is a small number of people who vote the Democratic ticket because it is Democratic. No matter what candidates might be nominated, or what principles might be included in the platform, they would still be found within the party ranks. But outside of this comparatively small number, the American voter generally, in the Democratic party as well as in others, is an intelligent and reasonable being who wants to know what and whom he is voting for.

This explains why it is necessary for the Democratic party to accomplish the work of reorganization before it can have any hope of gaining control of national affairs.

In 1896 the Democratic convention at Chicago made a radical departure from the previous political principles of the party. Up to that time the main issue had been the tariff. The failure of the Cleveland administration, and the hard times that had come upon the country made it evident that something new and radical was the only hope for the party. As a result of the situation, Mr. Bryan was able to secure the nomination, and there was written in the platform the doctrine of free silver and the other tenets of what has come to be known as Bryanism. In 1900 Mr. Bryan retained his hold upon the party, and was even more completely defeated than in 1896. The electoral vote in his favor was derived almost entirely from the southern states, the ring-ridden cities of the north, and from those western states in which a fusion upon false issues still prevailed.

The defeat of Mr. Bryan in 1900 was, in the general opinion, conclusive as to the judgment of the American people upon the doctrines with which he was identified, as well as upon his personal candidacy. It may be true that Mr. Bryan still commands the support of the great majority of those who cast their vote for him in 1900, but it is practically certain that it is impossible for him or his principles to receive the support of a majority of the people of the United States, either in congress or in the electoral college, and so long as the Democratic party is controlled by Mr. Bryan, and its platforms written by himself and his friends, it has not the slightest hope of success.

It is these facts that have led to a movement for Democratic reorganization, and naturally enough, those Democrats who have been opposed to Mr. Bryan, some of them even to the extent of a temporary desertion from the party ranks, have taken the lead in the movement. Unfortunately, however, for the party welfare, Mr. Cleveland and his friends have a record of failure and of popular disapproval that is only slightly surpassed by that of the Bryanites. The popular memory is a short one, but the impression made upon it by the Cleveland hard times of 1893 to 1896 was deep enough to be lasting, and for every accusation or sneer that may be thrown against Mr. Bryan, a counterpart may easily be found ready for service against Mr. Cleveland.

Whatever may be said against Mr. Bryan and his principles, it is the firm belief of the great majority of Americans that he is honest and sincere in his beliefs, and that he really would rather do and profess what he believes to be right, rather than to win success by a sacrifice of his political convictions. It is this sincerity of Mr. Bryan and this devotion to his principles that gives the strength to his present position. He probably realizes that he has no hope of political preferment in a reorganized Democracy, but that does not affect the truth of his proposition, that the Democracy cannot be turned over to the control of the Cleveland and Hill men without a sacrifice of its political principles and a repudiation of its recent attitude.

If it were certain that Mr. Bryan would be able to command the support of a large number of Democrats, the prospects for Democratic reorganization would be much more unfavorable than they now are. But if the sources of Mr. Bryan's support in 1900 are analyzed, it is evident that there are only a few voters upon whom he can depend in his present position. Certainly the southern Democrats are not devoted to his person or to his particular principles. Tammany in New York and the similar organizations in other cities merely adopted Bryanism as a temporary cloak or banner. Only in a few of the western states is there any real and sincere devotion to the principles of Bryanism, and even in those it is a question as to what strength Mr. Bryan will be able to command in a crisis.

The best chance of success for the Democratic party would be to find some new question of paramount importance to the American people upon which it could appeal to them for their support under leaders not directly identified with any of the dead issues of the past. Unfortunately such an issue does not exist. If the Republican party should place itself in the wrong upon one of the newer questions, the Democrats would have an opportunity. The attempt is being made to use the trust question, and the question of "imperialism" in this way, but so far the Republican party appears to have a better record upon both of these matters than the Democrats, and there is no opportunity for them to appeal to the voters to drop old differences and unite in saving the country from the trusts or from the imperialists.

From this analysis of the political situation, it would appear that the Democrats have no prospect of getting a majority in the coming congressional elections, and this is admitted generally by the Democrats themselves. It would also appear that unless the Democrats succeed in reorganizing the party, and in finding new issues and leaders generally acceptable, they have not even the beginning of a good campaign for 1904.

AN EARLY CONVENTION ADVISABLE.

SEVERAL of the leading Republican papers of Colorado, notably the Telluride Journal, are advocating a long state campaign.

They set forth that if the Republican party is to win in the coming contest, it must in the first place nominate a set of candidates against whom nothing detrimental can be truthfully alleged, either as regards personal character or political connections. The longer such candidates are before the people, and the better they become known, the stronger they will be. It is also important that there should be a thorough discussion of the political issues now before the people, and that a sufficient opportunity should be given for newspapers and speakers to discuss these matters before the people, and for the people to form an intelligent opinion of them.

The coming campaign promises to be one of the most interesting as well as one of the most important recorded in this state. It is a critical time in our public affairs. Three congressmen are to be elected, and in choosing them the people of Colorado will be called upon to decide whether they will exert their political influence in the Republican party in behalf of such measures and

interests as concern them, or whether they will continue their past policy of futile and unreasonable opposition as a part of the Democratic minority in congress.

In state affairs there is to be elected the full state ticket, and the people will be called upon to pass judgment upon the acts and omissions of the fusion Thirteenth general assembly and the fusion state officials. Among these are the infamous gerrymander of the senatorial and representative districts. There will also be presented to the people of the state several proposed amendments to the state constitution, some of them of the highest importance, and all of them worthy of serious consideration.

Under the circumstances, the movement for an early convention is entirely proper and reasonable.

The state convention should be held not later than September 1. This will give an opportunity for the people to acquaint themselves with the merits of the candidates, and with the political issues.

Many of the eastern states, with political questions of much less importance than ours, and with a population much more easily reached, have already held their conventions, nominated their tickets, and begun the campaign.

The Republicans of this state should lose no time in getting to work and in making a vigorous and aggressive campaign for the overthrow of fusion, domination, the end of fusion misgovernment, and the re-establishment of intelligence and good sense with full control by the people of public affairs, as the leading motives of our state politics.

Colorado is doing itself an infinite amount of injury by remaining out of the Republican party, and it is the manifest duty of every Republican, and of all other citizens concerned for the welfare of the state, to do everything possible to secure first the nomination of the right sort of Republican candidates, and second everything possible to bring about their triumphant election.

THE INCREASING GOLD SUPPLY.

A FRENCH economist has figured out that in the course of five years the annual production of gold for the world will amount to \$100,000,000, and he discusses what the effect of this increase will be on business and on property values. He estimates the total amount of gold in the world as ten billions, but that is a question on which authorities differ and one almost impossible of satisfactory settlement. The annual production is the immediately practical question. At present the year 1899 holds the record for amount of gold produced, but the outbreak of the Boer war practically stopped mining in the Transvaal and caused its production to fall from \$50,000,000 to \$30,000,000. While there was an increased output in the United States and Canada of nearly \$15,000,000 in 1901 compared with 1899, there was a net decrease of \$51,000,000 in the world's production. But with the resumption of mining in the Transvaal, as a result of peace, the old rate of production should be equaled or even surpassed, and we are confronted with the question how can we absorb it all and what effect will this great stock of gold have on values? Will the value of gold decrease and the price of everything measured in gold increase?

The French authority thinks not; he believes that any probable increase will be offset by growth of population, by the necessities of an expanding commerce and by the adoption of the gold standard by countries now using paper and silver. He explains how gold distributes itself: first it passes into the hands of the workmen and employees in the form of wages, then to the people who provide the necessities of the mines, such as machinery and powder, then to the capitalists who own them in the form of profits. Thus a large part of the gold comes quickly to the banks and to the stock market. In the banks it has the effect of increasing the amount of floating capital and so lowering the interest rate; on the stock market it raises the price of fluctuating values represented by listed stocks. Another result of this influx of gold is the stimulation of the market for luxuries such as new houses, furnishings and objects of art. Periods of increasing gold supply are marked by stimulation of business and the spirit of enterprise in seeking new ventures; they are the harvest time of the promoter. The conclusions of this French economist are drawn on a large scale and refer to the world-wide effects on capital and business. That they are scientific and true would seem to be proved by our local experience with the influx of gold from Cripple Creek. The floating capital in the banks was largely increased by new deposits; the fluctuating values of the stock exchange were inflated by speculative demand and business enterprises stimulated; the market for luxuries was stimulated as our rich mining men built and furnished new homes and lived on a more extensive scale than formerly.

But whatever the effect of the increasing gold supply may be on values, it is certain that the search for and mining of the precious metal will go on without ceasing. A too great supply of gold is a very remote danger.

WHAT SECRETARY VILAS SAYS.

WILLIAM F. VILAS of Wisconsin was secretary of the interior under President Cleveland. He has never apologized for it, and may therefore be fairly presumed to bear his full share for the acts and failures of that administration.

Therefore when ex-Secretary Vilas addresses his fellow countrymen on the general political situation and rails against Republicanism, protection and trusts, it is only fair to ask him whether on the whole he does not think the present conditions are preferable to those existing in 1895 when the Cleveland administration was borrowing money to pay the running expenses of the government, and the Democratic congress had done its worst towards ruining American industry.

The essential difference between Bryan Democracy and Cleveland Democracy is this, that while the great majority of intelligent Americans believe that Bryanism would ruin the country, about the same number know that as a matter of history Clevelandism did temporarily ruin us.

It was the failure of the Cleveland administration that made Bryan possible as a candidate and Bryanism possible as a platform. There is no living man who is qualified to tell which is the worse, Bryanism or Clevelandism, but either one of them is so bad that the nation would be evidently crazy to entrust itself to the care of either one of them.

Intending camping parties should remember that the Colorado state law provides that no one shall be allowed to camp, either for business or pleasure, in any forest district outside of the county in which they legally reside, without first taking out a permit to do so. A number of persons have recently been put to serious inconvenience through a failure to comply with the provisions of this law.

The Sultan of Bacalod has decided not to drive the United States government out of business. The sultan is entitled to congratulations for his good sense in placing his name alongside those of Sitting Bull, Geronimo and Aguinaldo.

IMPROVED REPUBLICAN CONDITIONS.

NOTHING indicates more strongly the improved conditions in the Republican party of Colorado than the manner in which candidates are presenting themselves for the various offices to be filled at the coming election.

Were there not a pretty general belief that the Republicans have an excellent chance to win, candidates would not be so numerous, and this is in itself a most hopeful sign.

But even more important in its bearing upon the Republican chances for this fall is the indication of a general belief that a fair chance is to be given to all candidates, that no boss or gang is going to dictate the nominations, and that the vote of a convention whose members are freely chosen by the people will determine the composition of the ticket.

Chairman Fairley of the state committee, and Chairman Lowry of the Arapahoe county committee are already on record as having declared against any ring or caucus rule in the coming conventions, and there should be no attempt on the part of anyone to fix up a slate or to determine in advance of the conventions who shall be their nominees. While well-posted Republicans are not disposed to question their sincerity, both these chairmen would do well to shun the federal office-holding crowd which is boasting that it controls their actions.

Republicans generally are glad to know that there are so many excellent candidates available. The more, the better; and all Republicans who feel that they can serve the state and the party and add to the chances of Republican success by having their names on the ticket, should not hesitate to make the fact known. Not all of them can be placed on the ticket, to be sure, but all will loyally give their support to the ticket approved by the conventions, provided that this selection is the result of the unimpeded judgment of the people and free from any taint of gang rule or boss dictation.

SUCCESSFUL DIPLOMACY.

THERE certainly can be no better measure of diplomatic success than to get what one wants. The production of an impression, that is to say, making the other man believe that one's nation is great, wealthy or powerful, or that a certain king is particularly gifted along a certain line, is an aid toward the accomplishment of the desired result, but certainly there can be no doubt that the result itself is of more importance than the means by which it is obtained.

There are two kinds of diplomacy, the new and the old. The diplomat of the old school was trained to conceal his purpose and the real reasons for it. His effort was to mislead and to confuse those with whom he had to deal, in the hope that in some moment of carelessness or aberration the point might be gained.

The diplomat of the new school is entirely different. He states his object frankly and openly and relies upon argument to secure the result.

But there is a more essential difference between the new school of diplomacy and the old than a mere question of procedure. The old diplomacy was the product of a political state of affairs in which each nation was trying to prosper and to extend its dominion at the expense of its neighbors. The natural condition was war. Peace was the interval between wars, and diplomacy the preparation for more wars. The purposes of one nation were pretty certain to be antagonistic to those of another, and the reasonable method of seeking to attain them was by deceit, trickery, threats and misrepresentations.

As compared with this diplomacy of militarism, the new diplomacy is distinctly commercial. It rests upon the assumption that international dealings should be for the benefit of both parties to the transaction and that a good bargain works both ways. The purpose of the new diplomacy is an exchange of benefits, or co-operation towards a common object, and its natural method is a direct, frank and explicit statement of the object sought and the reasons by which it is supported.

A good illustration of the new diplomacy is to be found in the negotiations between the United States and the papal authorities now being brought to such a conspicuously successful termination.

Under the old method the first assumption would have been that the views and interests of Washington and of Rome must necessarily be different and hostile. The real facts in the case would have been carefully concealed, the purpose of the American government would have been misrepresented and skillful liars and cheats would have been sent to Rome for the purpose of trying to cheat the church authorities into giving us something they did not wish to give and something different from what we pretended to want. Had the American diplomats gone to Rome in any such spirit they would have received what they gave and the result would have been much less favorable to us.

But instead of that the Americans took it for granted that the settlement of the dispute over the friars' lands would be to the interest of the Catholic church as well as to that of the American government. They stated plainly the sort of a settlement they wanted, and the reasons why they believed it would be a good thing for all concerned, and they obtained what they went after.

And so Europe gets another example of the American diplomacy, which is not, as some suppose, a new method for getting the better of the other fellow, but merely a common-sense and business-like way of getting together with the other fellow for the common good.

It is estimated that there will be a loss of \$2,000,000 or more to corn planters along the Mississippi river in the next few days. So far as the general crop of the country is concerned, we may find solace in Paul Morton's statement that there will be this year a record-breaking crop of two and a half billion bushels of corn, but that does not help the Iowa farmers who are losing their year's work.

Gazette Gayeties

THE MERRY WHIRL OF THE SINGING REEL.
A dying moon, and the gladsome tune of the feathered tribe in the fresh-clad trees;
The first dull gray of the new-born day and the low sweet sound of the gentle breeze;
The incense fumes of the wild-rose blooms and the red-winged blackbird's clarion peal;
The first swift rise to the floating flies—then the merry whirl of the singing reel!

The blinding gleam of the bright sunbeam as it strikes aslant where the rifle sings;
The dragonfly darting swiftly by and the cracking noise of the locust's wings;
The plunging frog from the meadow bog and the musk-rat out for a morning meal;
A passing flash—then a powerful dash—and the merry whirl of the singing reel!

The sweetness rare of the morning air and the soft, cool touch of the dew-moist grass;
The honey-bee humming noisily and the kiss of the zephyrs as they pass;
The note of love of the mating dove, and the hues that the opening flowers reveal;
The well-known sign of a straining line—then the merry whirl of the singing reel!

The careful crawl to the waterfall and the pool beneath where the waters boil;
The swing full true of the split bamboo and the silent flight of the silken coil;
The fall so light of the feathers bright that disguise the sharp-barbed hook of steel;
The rise! The strike! Then no music like the merry whirl of the singing reel!

AN OLD QUERY REVISED.
"Say, how would you like to be the meat man?"

A REMINDER.
Now, when in irrigating ditch
The waters down the highway flow,
It doth remind a man that he
Would gladly swap a fishing go.

THE FASCINATOR.
"I don't dare to ask you to marry me, dear. You know I am so wild and dissipated."
"Oh, Jack, darling, I'm yours forever!"

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The Martyr of Manila.
(N. Y. Mail and Express.)
Aguinaldo is as hard to lose as he was to catch. Martyrdom he finds to be the "clean, dainty job" that royalty was once declared to be. He is as free as a bird to fly where he wills, but his palace imprisonment with all Manila's luxuries provided, including protection from the friends of men to whom he gave the "happy dispatch" in his own little Philippine war, has aroused the conflict in his mind that the lucky bird is the bird in the gilded cage.

These are not happy days for the anti-imperialists who took such long and loving pains to prove this pompous, self-proclaimed president of the Philippines a puppet-master of Washington. Hampton, Garfield, Kosciuszko and Von Winklerried, bound in brown. He puts by his own acts the final touches upon the picture drawn so graphically by Admiral Dewey. He pleads to be allowed to remain in prison, to be allowed to pay a social call upon Governor Wright only on condition that he be allowed to slip out at night, and for the sake of saving himself from the vengeance of friends of his murdered victims, hopes to come to the United States as soon as he can stow himself aboard a ship.

Best of commentaries upon the talk of the Philippines' comprehension of Republican institutions and fitness for enlightened self-government is one of his characteristic requests. The little band of "Evening Post" supporters, who have never ceased to exalt Aguinaldo in contrast with American soldiers, are stopped by their past adjectives from denying that he is able and greatest of all his countrymen. Yet he imagines that a word from General Chamberlain would release him from all requirements to answer a summons to testify in the civil courts. This in itself tells what would have been the administration of justice under the dictatorship of Aguinaldo. Over of the "Evening Post" self-confessed coward, but now for the new George Washington" of the Evening Post.

Ageing Rapidly.
(Philadelphia Times.)
A conductor on one of the Reading "locals" was handed a ticket for Wayne Junction by a lady who boarded the train the other day in the company of the bright-looking little girl. He looked at the child, and then asked for another ticket.

"I've never had to pay for her before," was the mother's reply.
"How old is she?" asked the conductor.
"Five years."

"Why, mamma! I'm six!" protested the child.
"She's the nearly six," hurriedly explained the mother. "That is, she's just going on six."
The conductor looked at the mother for a moment, and then, as he turned away, said:

"Well, mamma, if I were you, I'd buy a ticket for her on the next trip. She's likely to be all of six by then."
Tracy at Glenwood.
(Glenwood Springs Avenger.)
It is not generally known that Harry Tracy, the escaped convict who is leading the others a merry chase in Washington, made a one night stand in the Garfield county jail. It was when Tracy had broken out of the Routt county jail and had been recaptured by a party headed by the sheriff of Routt county.
He had been in the Routt county jail at Aspen and decided to be on the safe side by keeping him here over night.

This is one jail from which Tracy did not break out, but his captors took no chances with him. He was brought in heavily ironed and the manacles were not removed during the night.
Sheriff Adams has a photograph of Tracy which was furnished him when the latter subsequently broke jail at Aspen. The picture and the accompanying description show the convict to be a very strongly built man of medium height. He has a hard cruel mouth and the eyes are deep set and have an expression of cunning. It is said that there are nine or ten murder charges pending against him, and that he is charged with the killing of his jail-breaking escapades.

Tracy was an old-time resident of Eagle county, having lived for a number of years at Gilman where he was employed by William Nottingham in his timber camp. He has relatives at Gilman yet. He was generally considered as a bad man, but never got into any serious trouble while on Battle Mountain. From there he drifted to the "Hole in the Wall" country where he killed a stockman for which he was arrested and taken to Hahn's Peak for safe-keeping. He broke jail and the next morning the sheriff followed him by stage. When only a few miles from town, the stage was held up by Tracy who was the driver to bind and gag the sheriff, who was the only passenger, and drive him a number of miles into a desolate country. Here he left the coach with both driver and sheriff inside, bound hand and foot. He mounted the horse in the team after supplying himself with the sheriff's ammunition and rode off.
A few days later he was surrounded and captured by a posse of cow punchers who turned him over to the authorities of Pitkin county for safe keeping in the jail at Aspen. Here Tracy made his escape by beating up the jailer. He cleared his pursuers and made his way to the coast where he got into the present trouble.

Vatican Diplomacy.
(New York Evening Post.)
Again the Vatican diplomatists smile demurely, and say they wish those American negotiators were not so slow. It is a kind of malicious satisfaction, apparently, which indolent Rome takes in showing itself swifter than rushing America. Our embassy press was telling us how Gov. Taft would open the eyes of the sleepy prelates of the Curia, and show them an example of Yankee dispatch of business; but now, for the second time, it is the Vatican which has come promptly to the aid of the answer, while Gov. Taft has to ask for fresh delays until Secretary Root and President Roosevelt can put their heads together and make up their minds whether they really want to send the Holy See an ultimatum.

It is a thorny question, this of the Philippine friars, and our light-hearted grasping of it is likely to prick their hands before they get through. Catholic diplomacy was never born yesterday. Nor is the whole religious situation in the archipelago one which it is easy for our enthusiastic Protestants to reconcile with the belief that providence took us to the Philippines for the express purpose of opening a new Catholic country to Protestant missionaries. With their own government steadily rebuking all attempts to interfere with the religious preferences of the natives—an attitude which will seem to ultra-Protestants as going over bodily to the Scarlet Wo-

How to Prevent Coal Strikes.
When the United States government shall buy the coal fields of America and operate them in the name of the people, there will be no more coal strikes. Miners will be paid their wages for fair hours of work. Consumers will escape the regular annual gouge. Boys who either body or mind is fit for the task, to the mine, with their pitiful wages the earnings of their fathers, will then be brought to school to learn the lessons of useful citizenship. Thanks to John Marshall, the father of the American Constitution, and by the same token, the father of American Socialism, Mr. George Wilson of Lexington, Mass., reminds us, the federal government has indisputable power to take the mines. It has several thousand times the amount of wealth needed for the transaction. When will it get the common sense?—(From Putnam in the National.

Novelties in Church Entertainment.
(New York Times.)
The production lately made in a Chicago, we believe, to the effect that the only way in which it would be possible to maintain an interest in church work would be by means of a "church vaudeville," started a considerable number of "church vaudeville" societies. These societies, however, have set rather strongly in the direction of a fulfillment of this prediction. The church vaudeville societies, however, have set rather strongly in the direction of a fulfillment of this prediction. The church vaudeville societies, however, have set rather strongly in the direction of a fulfillment of this prediction.

Copyright, 1902, by Robert Howard Russell

"Mind ye, Hinnissy, we don't have this kind iv intertalmint ivry night. No, indeed. Sometimes we ask a horse in to supper. But gin'rally we lade a life iv quiet

"No," said Mr. Dooley, "lave us be fair. Lave us take some iv th' blame oursilves."

By Rebecca Douglas Lowe, in *Gunton's Magazine*

[illegible]

MADE STATE

BLUE BIRD ONE SHOOT

A regular production of 300 tons of ore was made each month from the Empire State company's Bull hill territory. This production has been made for the past five months, the ore coming from the old Orphan Belle workings. The shipments from the Empire State this week will amount to four carloads. A plant has been built on the hill side, and the Clinton lease on the middle block of the Golden Wedge claim of the Mary Jane company on the west slope of Raven Hill. The lessees have a good showing in the bottom of the shaft, and have installed a 30-horse power electric hoist. The new plant will be ready for operation Monday morning, and should produce 200 tons of ore a day.

Lessee D. M. McNameara, operating on the Jay Bird claim of the Robert Burns company on Bull hill, has cut a good body of low grade ore at a depth of 50 feet. The lessee is sinking the shaft at the junction of two veins one of which is thought to be the extension of the Unexpected vein. While the new ore body is low grade, the values are sufficient to make a paying proposition out of the lease. According to the trend of the vein, the lessee will have fully 100 feet of the vein at the bottom. The vein at the top of the shaft shows fully two feet in width. A new platform has been erected at the lease, and ore is being saved for shipment.

this property, at least a portion of through the shaft. The upraise will be started at the level of the vein, and the mouth of the tunnel, and 100 feet of upraise will make the necessary connections. A big body of low grade ore has been uncovered in these workings, and recently the vein was cut at a big flow of water encountered. This is the first time that the vein has been cut since the mine was started. Owenby & McFarland are making good production from their lease up the Pharmacist. The ore is of low grade and today a broad gauge car went to market, which will average fully four ounces in gold to the ton. The vein is a good one, and is at the sixth level of the Pharmacist, where there is a streak of high grade ore.

value of the ore continues to increase. This vein runs directly into the Omar property and will be cut the next 300 feet made by the tunnel and at that distance, in 500 feet will be obtained for stopping purposes.

It is also expected in the east for the sale of the third allotment of the Omar treasury stock. When this is completed the company will have ample funds to carry forward its work without let up or hindrance.

ORE CONDITIONS IN ELKTON.
Superintendent Henley of the Elkton works in the city says:

The management of this company has under consideration consolidation with an adjoining property and is thought that the property is well conserved in the near future. Upon the completion of the consolidation an oil separator will be erected upon the property with a capacity of 250 barrels daily at first and then afterwards increased. This plan will separate the oil into asphaltum and diluents, a good asphaltum can be had in the east for all the asphalt that the company can make. It is sold at \$22 per ton in St. Louis and the freight rate is \$12 per ton, thus leaving a profit of \$11 on every ton. It is thought that this distillation process will be expensive, connected with running the plant and the pumping of the water.

The Raaler claim, located on Beacon hill, a section of the camp that is at the present making a name for itself as the area where the ore is being shipped. The holdings amount to five acres.

Lessee Horace Granfield is a Denver man and interested not only in Cripple Creek, but in Gilpin county mines.

The operations on the Raaler are in the 220-foot level. A stage was set at the top about a week ago and the shipments come largely from the drifting on the vein there. The vein is narrow and carries very high values. The rock on either side of the vein is being mined to the extent of several feet and

Under the new management the tunnel upon the property that is now being excavated 300 feet will be driven to the 1,000-foot point, where the principal copper deposit is expected to be encountered. Samples have been taken from the present workings that assay from 3 to 40 per cent. copper.

Smith & company, leasing on the E. Porter "old King property on Gold hill, received returns today from a carload of ore sent to market last week. There averaged two ounces in gold to the ton. Love & company, leasing on this property are preparing to start work on the latter part of the week.

The situation at the Printer Boy property, as revealed by recent developments there, is so satisfactory that the company is preparing to commence work on a large scale. Some time ago the operations in the deep shaft were suspended and it was decided to do some prospecting at promising points nearer the surface, which would not involve a heavy expenditure of money. The results have been remarkably successful. The company's geologist, W. V. Detrick, the treasurer, has commenced to make a personal investigation and

The new hoisting machinery at the El Paso has been received at the mine and will be installed this week as rapidly as possible. The foundations were all in place awaiting the arrival of the fine hoisting plant which is a duplicate of the Elkhorn. It is even better than the latter. It has several more up-to-date improvements than the other has not.

A settlement of 65 tons recently sent out has been settled for at the rate of \$10-a ton. This is by no means the best one that can be mined in the property.

A coal shipment of \$200 were marketed today from the Coaly lease on the Friday property on Tenderfoot Hill.

of the properties first begun, will continue in charge at the mine. Mr. Thistle thoroughly understands mining and the nature of the work, and when the time comes for being driven, and while good values and a large body of milling ore has already been revealed, he believes greater riches are ahead and that the Extension will eventually rival the Camp Bird itself.

Mr. Neely, who has charge of the local office, is interested in the mine, and surprises in his own behalf and no doubt will give these more of his personal attention.—(Couray Herald.)

The Last Chance Mining and Smelting

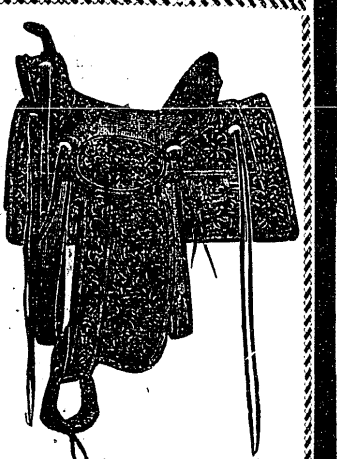
Lessee on the Iowa Chief have encountered a good streak of ore, the vein on the Wahpeton property. The mine has been in operation for a number of years but produced some very high grade silver ore when it was working. Lying as it does alongside of the Calliope and Dexter mines and but a few miles from the town of Bachelor, the mine is one of the most favorably located in the state. The mine is now being opened up of the mine and is a large scale of activity, which it formerly enjoyed. The lessees have been at work about two months prospecting and drifting and have discovered the present ore body. The mine has been put in and an equipment has been put in and an

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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN COLORADO SPRINGS

COUNTERFEITING OUTFIT ON CHEYENNE.

A complete set of counterfeit tools, together with something like \$500 worth of spurious gold and silver coins, was the discovery made by two boys who were out camping on Cheyenne mountain on Friday.

The discovery was reported to the local police department yesterday evening and the counterfeiting outfit was shown the officers. Everything necessary to the business was in the kit of tools. There were molds and casts for different denominations of gold and silver coins and a small furnace and metal pot were also in the outfit.

The tools were discovered in a deserted cabin on Cheyenne mountain about eight or ten miles from the city. The boys, one of whom is named Banks and lives in Colorado Springs, discovered the cabin and went into it about curiosity. There was nobody in it, but in rummaging around the boys discovered the outfit in one end of the shack. They could easily tell that it was a counterfeiting outfit and immediately began to look further.

Their search resulted in the discovery of a considerable amount of spurious coins. The total amount was about \$550. There were a number of counterfeit \$5 gold pieces, which were much too light. The counterfeiters had probably been practicing on these.

The local merchants have been running across counterfeit silver pieces in Colorado Springs very much of late and it is likely that this spurious money has been put into circulation by the gang that owns the tools. Counterfeit half dollars have been in circulation here to an alarming extent and the officers have been trying to find out where it has been coming from.

The officials of the treasury department at Washington will be set to work upon the case and an effort will be made to catch the violators of the law. They have probably discovered the loss of their tools already and have taken it for granted that the tools are on their trail. The capture of the set of tools is important as it will keep the counterfeiters from making any more money in the near future.

W. E. SMITH DROWNED IN PROSPECT LAKE.

The body of W. E. Smith was found yesterday morning floating in the waters of Prospect lake by Robert Sharp. The last named went to the lake about 9 o'clock for the purpose of catching some fish and discovered the remains at a point about 100 feet from the shore. He immediately secured a boat and towed the body to shore and at once notified Coroner Law. The latter removed the body to the morgue, where it now lies awaiting instructions as to its disposal. The corpse shows no marks of violence and there is no question but what the man committed suicide.

Smith is the man who escaped from the custody of his nurse at St. Francis hospital last Wednesday night while temporarily insane, clad only in a night shirt and a pair of trousers. From the time of his escape from that institution until the body was found yesterday morning, no one saw the unfortunate man and it is supposed that he went to the lake-side and wading in, deliberately drowned himself. This theory is undoubtedly correct, as when found his trousers were rolled up to the knees, showing, apparently, that on reaching the shore of the lake he had made deliberate preparations to enter the water.

Among the man's effects was found a bank book with the name of a Lincoln, Kan., bank printed across its cover and Coroner Law at once telegraphed the news of Smith's death to the officials of that institution. Yesterday afternoon he received a reply from there which reads as follows:

"Wire particulars of death. Relatives will advise regarding disposal of body."

Later a telegram came authorizing that the body be embalmed, and stating that friends are on the way here to take charge of it.

A letter found among Smith's effects indicates that he has a sister who resides at Lincoln.

Mr. Smith was 50 years of age, weighed about 200 pounds and from the appearance of the body was a man of magnificent physical strength.

The facts concerning Smith's actions in this city are too well known to the public to require more than brief mention. He arrived here last Tuesday evening and registered at the Antlers, but did not occupy the room assigned him. On Wednesday afternoon his peculiar actions attracted the attention of the police and he was taken to the city hall, where he was examined by Dr. Richardson, who declared the man was mildly insane and ordered his removal to St. Francis hospital. Shortly before 11 o'clock Wednesday night his dementia; assumed a violent form and jumping from his bed he ran from the building and met his death in the waters of the lake.

Yesterday Coroner Law made a careful examination of the unfortunate's effects which resulted in disclosing the fact that Smith was on his way to the Pueblo when he stopped off in this city Tuesday. It is shown from baggage checks found in his clothing, denoting that his trunk had been checked through to that point. A return coupon for his ticket home reads Pueblo. The bank book referred to shows that the deceased had on deposit in the Lincoln National bank the sum of \$295 and the texture of his clothing would denote that he was a man of some means.

Smith was arrested by Officer Scofield at the instigation of Mr. Brown of the 'Ahn Lumber company, from whom he purchased a lot located on minute street, valued at \$1,100, and on Walnut street, valued at \$900. To him the Colorado National bank of Denver for \$100 and one on the First National bank of this city for \$1. At the time Mr. Smith secured the option on the lots his peculiar actions attracted Mr. Brown's attention and he at once communicated with the Denver bank. The officials of that institution stated the check on their bank was worthless and Mr. Brown notified the police of the occurrence, stating to them that he believed Smith to be insane. His arrest followed, the examination of his mental condition proving absolutely that his mind was unbalanced.

It was also learned that Smith went to a clothing house in the city and purchased \$30 worth of clothing for which he gave a check. He left the clothing at the store. He bought a bicycle in the same way and also rented a house.

"His actions while under the supervision of Dr. Richardson and the police were erratic in the extreme. He at first told them he had been in Denver where he had dissipated very hard and later told them he had never been there. When asked about a rambling story about his doings in this city and when he attempted to repeat it under the questioning of the police, he told an entirely different tale."

**CASE RECOMMENDS
EXPERIENCES FIRST.**

City Engineer W. W. Case has returned from California, where he went several weeks ago to study the question of using oil for street sprinkling purposes.

Mr. Case went on behalf of the Good Roads association, which paid the expenses of the trip, the city granting the engineer the time necessary to make the investigation. He left here June 30 and has spent all the time since then inquiring into the methods used in California, particularly in Los Angeles, where petroleum is used as a dust settler to great advantage. He thinks that oil could be used here to good advantage, but says that it will have to be experimented with on a small scale before he can be sure of the character of the soil. It may be necessary to mix some other soil with the gravel of Colorado Springs to make the oil penetrate below the surface. He will make a complete report to the Good Roads association and to the council.

**RUNAWAY ACCIDENT
SMASHED CARRIAGE.**

A pair of horses attached to a two-seated rockaway, three members of the Semitic race, a sprinkling cart and a coal wagon all figured in a runaway yesterday.

The three Jews, the rockaway and the pair of horses all came in from the country yesterday afternoon and were on their way without interruption to the Mining Exchange. There the horses became frightened at either the bulls or the bears, presumably the latter, being from the country, and ran away. Two of the Jews left the vehicle early in the race, but the other, like Ben Hur, stayed to the finish. The team ran down Pike's Peak avenue at a pace which made the loaded wagons along the route look as though they were tied. Just before the fiery animals reached the alley at the Gazette building, they saw a sprinkling cart approaching and darted up the alley to keep out of the way. There they met the coal man and his load and stopped. Not, however, until the rockaway had been pretty badly used up.

**MR. CARRINGTON BUYS
OUT FORMER PARTNER.**

The undertaking firm of Babcock & Carrington, which has been doing business on East Pike's Peak avenue for some months was yesterday dissolved. Mr. C. H. Babcock retiring from the firm.

The business will be conducted in the same place and the firm will be known as the Carrington Undertaking Co. Mr. E. R. Carrington has purchased the interests of Mr. Babcock and the firm will enjoy the confidence and respect of all. Mr. T. B. Carrington has been connected with the establishment since it was started and will continue in the same relation to it. Mr. E. R. Carrington will have general supervision of the establishment and will give it his personal attention.

WATER OR OIL?

The latest news from the Portland well is that the drill has reached a depth of over 2,700 feet and has passed through the shale into a body of limestone. Below the limestone is Trenton rock and when this is reached, oil or gas may be struck. The company is boring the well with the hope of striking a vein of oil and of having an artesian well for the mill.

JUDGE PENDERY DEAD.

Judge J. L. Penderly, one of the most widely known men in the city, died last night at the family residence, 518 North Nevada avenue, the cause being old age, the wearing out of the system.

The judge, who was in his 73rd year at the time of his death, was an attorney of ability and was respected not only for his wisdom, but for his character. He was born in Cincinnati, where he received his early education, and moved with his family to Leavenworth, Kas.

A good opportunity presenting itself, Mr. Penderly went to Leadville in 1875 and was fortunate in securing good property. From Leadville he went to Cripple Creek in the early days and, making several wise investments, acquired a comfortable fortune, and about eight years ago settled in this city, where he has resided ever since.

For some time, however, the pioneer had been failing and last September his wife's death came to him as a severe blow. They had been partners in sorrow and in joy for many years and the separation by death cast a gloom over the old man's departing days. In his conversation he continually referred to his wife, always pathetically, and he often spoke of joining her in the realm beyond.

But one member of the family remains, H. R. Penderly of Leadville, who was at the bedside of his father when the end came. Announcement of the funeral will be made later.

**COUNTY REPORT SHOWS
DECREASED EXPENSES.**

The semi-annual report of the county commissioners of El Paso has been completed after some 10 days' work upon it. The total amount of expenses for the past six months ending July 1 was \$105,034.84. This shows a decrease from January 1 to July 1 was \$24,000 less than it was for the previous half year. The largest item of expense was for the new court house, this amounting to \$25,844.79. Expenses arising from the four courts that have been running makes this item higher than it was for the last half year, while election expenses show a decrease of over \$5,000.

Warrants amounting to \$3,344.57 were outstanding on June 30, and are not included in the report. The statement of expenses in detail is as follows:

Salaries and fees.....	\$15,734.98
Office expenses.....	2,835.89
General expenses.....	2,961.51
Old court house expenses.....	2,811.71
Jail.....	2,922.95
District court.....	9,068.00
County court.....	3,283.00
Justice of the peace.....	1,173.40
Coroner.....	297.45
Election.....	397.05
Rebate on taxes.....	1,680.79
New court house.....	25,844.79
Contingent fund.....	1,801.24
Road and bridges.....	10,712.52
Maintenance.....	1,650.50
Total.....	\$105,034.84

**GAS IS FLOWING IN
ATKINSON'S WELL.**

Mr. L. A. Atkinson reported yesterday that a strong flow of gas had been encountered in the Atkinson well which is being bored some five miles north of this city in the search of oil. The volume of gas is strong enough to be used as fuel under the boilers of the machinery. This gas, as strange as it may seem, comes from a bed of hard shale at the depth of 1400 feet. This is as far down as the tools have been driven. Competitors have been piping with which the flow of gas can be utilized under the boiler and today steam will be kept up by that means.

The officers of the company are highly pleased with this indication and will be well pleased with the flow of gas if it will continue, even though no oil is encountered, for gas in commercial quantities so near to the city as this would be even more profitable than a low gravity oil.

The flow of gas encountered on Thursday night was set on fire by the derrick lamps, and the flame extended some 15 feet high. Work was first commenced at this well last fall, and when some several hundred feet was attained a pocket of gas was encountered. Owing to two serious breaks in the casing no further depth has been obtained, and for a while boring was suspended. A new drill has recently been obtained and operations were resumed some 10 days ago. It will be carried down 2500 feet. So confident are those interested in the company that they fully expect funds have been needed they were forthcoming.

**NEW YARNS SPUN BY
PASSENGER AGENTS.**

Railroad men are said to be worse than old soldiers and sailors for swapping yarns, and the many passenger agents who were in the city last week in attendance at the meetings of the Western and Transcontinental Passenger associations lived up to their reputations.

One evening in the Antlers lobby a few of them were standing together and these are some of the stories which were told:

"Do you remember A. D. Smith, the old Lake Shore man in Chicago?"

"Well, I should say I did. One day one of the vice presidents of the road came up to the counter and said to him: 'Will you give me a match?' Smith never looked up, but kept on writing. The request was repeated and the ticket agent, without looking up, said: 'There was there, pulled open a drawer, took a match from the box in it, and tossed it over toward the counter and went on with his writing.'

"That was Smith, all right, and another fellow was standing about in the lobby when he wrote out his letters in long hand with a pencil and turned them over to his young lady clerk to copy in ink. Typewriters weren't so plentiful then as they are now. Then he wrote another, and when he got a bit of ink on a report, he wouldn't scratch it out, but would rewrite the whole business."

**SUMMER SCHOOL BEGINS
ITS REGULAR SESSIONS.**

The Garden of the Gods Chautauqua and Summer school will open this morning when all those who have enrolled for work in the summer school will meet the heads of departments and receive instructions as to the work they will meet for the first time tomorrow.

Secretary Truesdale reported last night that in all about 50 had enrolled for the work up to date, and others are expected today and later. Those who have enrolled represent all parts of the country. Two young ladies from Spokane, Wash., are in their names yesterday and a young man from New York also registered.

Where the members of the faculty are here and the others, with the exception of Prof. Blakeslee will arrive this morning. Prof. Blakeslee will be delayed about a week but the work of his department will be carried on by a substitute until he comes.

A meeting of the committee from the chamber of commerce with the officers of the Chautauqua was held in Mayor Robinson's office yesterday afternoon and it was decided to carry to the business men and send letters to prominent people of the city with a view to arouse more local interest in the Chautauqua and to get more local support of the institution.

It is hoped that the citizens of Colorado Springs will give strong support especially to the popular lecture courses on economics and geography, single tickets to which will be 35 cents.

Following is the roster of classes for the summer school, the students should go to arrange for the regular work which begins tomorrow:

High School—	8:30 to 9:30—Primary methods, Miss Littlefield.
8:30 to 10:15—Primary methods, Miss Carson; geography, Professor Crosby.	
10:30 to 11:15—Drawing, Miss Silke.	
11:30 to 12:15—Drawing, Miss Silke.	
Coburn Library—	8:30 to 9:15—German III, Professor Rathmann.
9:30 to 10:15—German II, Professor Rathmann.	
10:30 to 11:15—German I, Professor Rathmann.	
11:30 to 12:15—French II, Mrs. Rheinhardt.	
1:15 to 2:00—French I, Mrs. Rheinhardt.	
2:05 to 2:50—Spanish, Mrs. Rheinhardt.	
Perkins Hall—	9:30 to 10:15—Economics, Professor Wyckoff.
10:30 to 11:15—English I, Professor Thorndike.	
11:30 to 12:15—English II, Professor Thorndike.	
1:15 to 2:00—Pedagogy, Professor Clark.	
College Gymnasium—	10:30 to 11:15—Physical culture, Miss Hellemann.
11:30 to 12:15—Physical culture, Miss Hellemann.	
Palmer Hall—	10:30 to 11:15—Botany, Prof. Bessey.
Perkins Hall—	10:30 to 11:15—Music, Prof. Blakeslee.
11:30 to 12:15—Music, Prof. Blakeslee.	

Among the members of the faculty who arrived here yesterday were Professor Rathmann, Dr. Bessey and Professor Wyckoff.

**THE ARK
MERCANTILE**

Send us a trial order for Ark Rye Whiskies and Wines.

Notice These Prices:

Gal. Ark Whiskey (Rye or Bourbon).....	\$4.00
Ed. Moore.....	\$5.00
Tom Henderson (Bourbon).....	\$5.00
Royalty Club.....	\$4.00
Anderson (Rye or Bourbon).....	\$3.50
Jack Pot.....	\$4.00

WINE

Port.....	From \$1.25 to \$2.00
Muscato.....	From \$1.25 to \$2.00
Angelic.....	From \$1.25 to \$2.00
Tokay.....	From \$1.25 to \$2.00
Sherry.....	From \$1.25 to \$2.00
Claret.....	From \$1.00 up
Riesling.....	From \$1.00 up

Case Goods are our specialty. Write for prices.

The Ark is our trade mark, which stands for Stability, Reliability and Honesty, as did the Ark of Noah.

A. H. FLOOD,
2534 W. Colfax Ave.,
Tel. 1468-A, Denver, Colo.

GOOD HORSE SENSE

will tell you that old eggs and glue are not things you want to eat; yet some coffee roasters glaze their coffee with such things. Not so with

Lion Coffee

It's just pure, unadulterated, undisguised coffee; never covered up with any glazing of any kind.

Uniform quality and freshness are insured by the sealed package.

Is Golf Catching

on to popular favor? It seems to be. A noticeable increase in sales of Painkiller comes from golf districts. The reason for this is clear, as Perry Davis' Painkiller is the oldest and best remedy extant for sprains, strains, bruises and soreness, all of which are common occurrences either in vigorous play or through accident. Everywhere the standard liniment and balm.

What a Steer Yields.

In response to a request from the Kansas Farmer, the Armour Packing company of Kansas City gives the following itemized statement of what a 1,200-pound steer will yield:

1,200-pound steer will weigh—	Pounds
Hide.....	75
Head, feet and knuckles.....	45
Butter fat.....	52
Liver, heart and lungs.....	50
Feet, head and tongue.....	40
Raw tallow and entrails.....	81
Liquid blood.....	56
Paunch and contents.....	106
Lip and wassand meat.....	11
Tail, trimmings and casings.....	20
Carcass.....	700
Total weight.....	1,200

Carcass will yield—

2 ribs.....	64
2 loins.....	124
2 rounds and rumps.....	172
2 chuck steaks.....	230
2 plates.....	55
2 flank steaks, etc.....	45

**GOOD ATTENDANCE AT
THE LAWN FETE.**

One of the most pleasant social events of the midsummer was the lawn fete given last evening at Lyvland in the beautiful grounds surrounding the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Williamson. The Woman's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. have pledged the furnishings for the new building of the association and have given several very successful and successful parties.

Considering the uncertainty of the elements, it seemed likely to pour for several hours, and until the moon shone out after 9 o'clock and drove away the clouds, the attendance was remarkable. Nearly 100 people were present and all appeared to be having a most enjoyable time.

The Williamson grounds are beautifully laid out with splendid shade trees, shrubbery and quantities of flowers of every variety. Through the courtesy of Mr. George B. Tripp of the Colorado Springs Electric company lines were strung from tree to tree in graceful festoons and the electrolights were fitted with electric clear and ground glass bulbs. When fully illuminated the place was fairly land indeed. Tables and chairs were scattered about and from the summer house delicious ice cream and cake were dispensed. Several plough tables were given and the grounds were in demand all the evening. Excellent music was furnished by the Cabinet Mandolin club.

By special request the lawn fete is to be repeated next Tuesday, July 29. The hours will be from 3 until 6 and 7 until 10 p. m.

Strangers will be cordially welcomed and a good time is assured all who attend.

Among members of the auxiliary present and assisting were Mesdames W. W. Williamson, J. R. Gregg, A. H. White, J. R. Robinson, C. C. Dickey, P. C. Smith, D. A. Russell and others.

**CITY GOVT DECISION
IN THE MUNSON CASE.**

The case of the City of Colorado Springs against R. D. Munson was tried in the county court yesterday and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff. This suit was appealed from the police court where the defendant had been found guilty of violating the city brokerage ordinance which requires that every railroad ticket broker doing business in this city should obtain a license and file with the city clerk a certificate that he is a member of a reputable ticket brokers association. Mr. Munson tendered the requisite amount to obtain a license but filed no certificate, and was convicted.

They Are Each Caused by a Pestiferous Germ.

Ring worm and dandruff are somewhat similar in their origin, each is caused by a parasite. The germ that causes dandruff digs to the root of the hair, and saps its vitality, causing falling hair, and, finally, baldness. With dandruff there is no cure, never baldness, and to cure dandruff it is necessary to kill the germ. There has been no hair preparation that would do this until the discovery of Newbro's Herpicide, which positively kills the dandruff germ, always itching instantly and makes hair glossy and soft as silk. At all druggists. Take no substitutes. There is nothing "just as good."

John Hay as Lincoln's Secretary.

In a personal and brilliant secretary of state, included in his recent book, "Men and Memories," John Russell Young thus writes of him when Hay first appeared at Washington as Lincoln's secretary. "A comely young man with peach-bloom face, old-fashioned speech, smooth, low-toned, quick in comprehension, sententious, reserved, a touch of sadness in his temperament, this world be a serious business man, every day working the doing of it. He was given to verses, had the personal attractiveness as well as the youth of Byron, was what Byron might have been, grounded in good principles and with the wholesome discipline of home."

—Leslie's Weekly.

It's a Pitiful Spectacle.

(Topeka Capital.)

Austria reported in a "temor of excitement" over the announcement that the young king of Spain is to visit that country soon in search of a bride.

Some of the enterprising dailies of last Sunday contained lectures of a string of princesses, who are in the "eligible" class. To get in this class it is necessary, of course, to be of royal blood; also the committee of lords in waiting and grand high chieftains of the nobility will make an effort to make a young man of fine physique and sound health, in order to offset, as far as possible, the frailty of the king and the weakness of his house which it is said he has inherited "to an almost alarming degree."

It is a pitiful sort of a spectacle, this lining-up of princesses for inspection that one suitable to infuse fresh and vigorous blood into the royal family of Spain may be selected for the young king's wife.

As far as one can judge by the reports that are heard the young man has not a single qualification that a sensible Kansas farmer would insist upon in the case of a sutor for his daughter's hand.

A story told of Lord Rosbore is reported by Mrs. de Forest in the Bazar. At a dinner, not long past, some one asked of Lord Rosbore and prime minister what memory was. "Memory," replied Lord Rosbore, "is the feeling that steals over us when we listen to our friend's original stories."

OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNGER STUDENTS.

Colorado Springs, July 22, 1902.

In addition to the many "forceful" reasons advanced for the support of the "Summer school" by our local communities, emphasis should be placed on the great opportunities afforded by such a school to our younger students, graduates from, and students in, our college, high schools, and academy. Advantages should be taken of the establishment of this school with its high character of instruction, guaranteed by the distinguished instructors who will conduct its classes, by the young men and women of our city.

The students of few communities have, at their very door, the chance to avail themselves of special instruction along the many and varied branches of the work in the physical sciences set forth in the course of study of this association.

Without going into an analysis of the line of study to be followed, the attention of the members of the "Young Men's Congress" and all others interested in history and political science should be directed to the features in these branches. Study of the work in physical science, botany and geology would add greatly to the pleasure derived from a day's outing in our canyons and upon our mountains. In the very high character of the work of the literary societies in our cities we are justly proud, and the comprehensive course in "English and American literature" cannot but commend itself to all who have a desire to do so much to build the literary reputation of our community.

L. M. Collins.

**A Big Furniture Store
At Colorado Springs.**

Only those who are acquainted with Colorado Springs' resources and know where the great

**FRED S. TUCKER
Furniture Store.**

is situated are aware of the vast store covered by this popular merchant. Mr. Tucker has direct connections with largest manufacturers and makes it his rule of business to mark all prices in plain figures and to sell at uniform low prices.

Entrance to Warerooms
at 120 South Tejon St.

Colorado College

The oldest institution for higher education in the west. Founded at Colorado Springs, 1874.

Colorado College now offers advantages of the same grade as the best eastern institutions. For information concerning course of study, rooms and board, etc., apply to Wm. F. Storum, President, or Edward S. Parsons, Dean.

For information in regard to the Colorado College Conservatory of Music, inquire of George Chrampton, Acting Director.

Those wishing information as to the courses in Drawing, Painting, Designing, etc., inquire of Louis Soutter, Director of Art Department.

Cutler Academy

Cutler Academy is the Associated Preparatory School of Colorado College, in which students are prepared for any American College. Address

M. C. GILE, Principal.

**The
Colorado Springs
Sanatorium**

Uses Exclusively the Famous Water

—of—

**The Dr. Horn
Mineral Springs**

Colorado Springs, Colo.

A URIC ACID SOLVENT

and

A specific cure for all kidney troubles and resulting effects such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Sciatica and Inflammatory Rheumatism and Gout.

**ANALYSIS OF WATER BY PROF.
GOODALE, of Colorado College.**

Potassium sulphate.....	1.25
Sodium sulphate.....	.40
Sodium chloride.....	1.60
Sodium carbonate.....	1.75
Calcium carbonate.....	7.32
Magnesium carbonate.....	3.35
Silica.....	.62
Oxide of iron and aluminum.....	.47

Figures given are grains per gallon, (U. S.) Stephen L. Goodale.

For information regarding the Sanatorium or Springs, write to

Dr. T. G. Horn,
COLORADO SPRINGS.

JO HE-

A natural magnetic oil, a puzzle to the medical world, rheumatism, acute paralysis, catarrh, cramp and grip yield to it like magic; cures in from 5 to 20 days. 50c by mail or at office, 906 15th St., Denver, Colo.

Woman's Work

in preparing appetizing and wholesome food is lightened by this famous baking powder.



**Light Biscuit
Delicious Cake
Dainty Pastries
Fine Puddings**

Absolutely pure. It adds healthful qualities to the food.

**ROYAL
Baking Powder**

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook" - most practical and valuable of cook books - free to every patron. Send full address by postal card.

There are cheap baking powders, made from alum, but they are exceedingly harmful to health. Their stringent and cauterizing qualities add a dangerous element to food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

MONUMENT

Miss Emma Moss of Colorado Springs is visiting at the Walker home near Husted.

Mr. Blatchley from Chicago is visiting at the home of his cousin, Mrs. George Curtis.

Miss Martha Balkin of Denver, Mrs. H. W. Pring and twins of Victor, spent Thursday with Mrs. McConnell.

Mr. Ed Green of Colorado Springs is in town working in the interests of the Aetna Insurance company.

Mrs. Charles Young and little son Bruce are visiting relatives in Colorado Springs.

Miss Mattie McConnell of Table Rock has been visiting relatives in Colorado Springs for the past two weeks.

An eastern capitalist is contemplating organizing a bank in this place in the near future.

Mr. Josiah Guire and son Louis, who have been at work putting on an addition to their home in Colorado Springs and putting in a furnace, returned to their ranch on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Galt left Saturday for a two weeks' camping trip in the mountains. While away Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Gwillim of Colorado Springs have charge of their ranch near Gwillimville.

Mr. and Mrs. Timson and Mr. George Cording of Deaver are visitors at the Walker home near Husted.

Mr. Orris Reed returned last week from a two weeks' visit in Kansas.

Charles Younger is at work hauling logs to the Elliott sawmill, near Table Rock.

Miss Jessie Stoddard entertained the pupils of her school at the Pring ranch near Gwillimville one evening last week. The young people present report having had a good time.

Mrs. Maddox from Eastern Kansas and little granddaughter Lula of Flagler, Colo., are visiting at the home of Mr. H. Maddox.

Mrs. Sirey and little son spent Wednesday at Palmer Lake.

Miss Bessie Curtis spent Wednesday and Thursday in Colorado Springs.

Mr. McGuire of Leon, Ia., arrived on Tuesday for a visit with his old friend, Mr. Chadwick and family.

Mrs. Andrew Curry spent Friday in Colorado Springs.

Mrs. James Killin and sister, Miss Kate Higby, visited relatives in Denver last week. Miss Higby returned home on Sunday. Mrs. Killin will remain for some time.

Mrs. Chadwick spent Wednesday at Palmer Lake.

On last Saturday about fifty of the tourists at Glen Park picnicked at the Black forest on the Curtis ranch. The address was given by Dr. J. B. Kinley.

Mr. J. E. Noe of Greenland is stopping at the Monument hotel.

The choir boys from the Grace Episcopal church in Colorado Springs, accompanied by Rev. and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Mrs. Gaskill, the Misses Pring, Flora, Elsie and Holmes, Messrs. Gwillim, Flora, Sears, Bortree and Warren, in all a merry party of 40, picnicked at the Cathedral spires on the Pring ranch on Monday.

They were met at the station by Mr. W. M. Pring and driven to the rocks in a hay rack, where a happy day was spent in climbing the mountains, hunting specimens, etc. After partaking of their luncheon and plenty of cool mountain water, they were driven to Husted in time to board the evening train for Colorado Springs.

Miss Minnie Welty, who has been attending school in Boston the past year is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Walker, at Husted.

Mr. Edward Ferrie, who is stopping at the Myers home, spent last week in Colorado Springs.

A social was given at the home of Mrs. Woodworth on Tuesday evening. Proceeds will be used in paying off the insurance premium on the church.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayo and Mr. Down and family are beautifully camped near the Monument reservoir, where they will spend a week in hunting, fishing, boating, etc.

Mr. J. S. Porter of Dundee, Mich., is visiting his sister, Mrs. Munger, at Palmer Lake for a few days.

Mr. Haaks of Palmer Lake was so unfortunate as to have one of his fine hocks badly damaged on Saturday as a result of a runaway team.

Mrs. Middlecamp of Pueblo is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Holden in High Rock Cottage.

Mrs. McCroskey and family are comfortably situated in the Horseshoe Cottage. Mrs. J. W. McCroskey and little son of Buenos Ayres, Argentina, is stopping with her mother and sisters for the summer.

There was an entertainment given at the hotel Thursday evening, followed by a little dance.

Mr. George Banks has returned, bringing two of Mrs. Lookqueen's boys with him to spend a few weeks.

Mr. Bostyshell spent last week with his family, who are stopping in the Morse cottage.

Mrs. Gammon returned to Pueblo after a few weeks' stay in the Hill Crest cottage.

Mrs. White is stopping at Hill Crest for a few weeks.

Miss Maud Damm is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Arrows, at the Little Gumm cottage.

Mr. Wellington is enjoying many fine rides in his new carriage and is willing to share it with anyone who will avail himself of the opportunity to have a comfortable ride.

Nine or 10 carloads of pleasure-seekers came to Green Mountain Falls to enjoy a day's outing and see the balloon ascension.

Miss Don and Miss Goudy visited Colorado Springs last week.

Dr. Rye spent a few days in Cripple Creek, where he has extensive work.

Mrs. Benedict of Lawrence, Kas., is camping with her family in N. 22.

Mrs. Walton has arrived from Anthony, Kas., and is quite at home in her cottage, formerly owned by H. Colbran.

Miss Harrison spent Saturday in Colorado Springs and Manitou.

Sunday school at the usual hour and preaching at 11 o'clock by Earnest Cook.

Mr. Shoup visited Green Mountain Falls on Sunday.

A large crowd enjoyed the balloon ascension. It was very good.

Mr. J. W. Johnson, J. B. Johnson and Mr. O'Leary were among the visitors last Sunday.

FALCON

Mrs. J. G. Butler again started for her old home at Oxford, Ia., on the 17th, but had a very tedious trip, as there were so many delays caused by

the most remarkable exhibition ever organized. A gorgeous horse ballet, an immense menagerie, which offers as special features the only giraffe known to be alive and 20 other big and little elephants; a trained animal department, with marvelously educated bears, seals, dogs, ponies and elephants; and a glorious revival of the thrilling sport and performance that has no counterpart on earth. This year's street parade is all new and is brilliant beyond power of human pen to describe.

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Mr. Johnson met her in Denver and they spent a couple of days there.

W. C. Taylor, at one time employed as operator on the Rock Island, but who has been in Cripple Creek for several years, spent several days last week at the home of D. T. Cuthbert.

This vicinity was visited by some very heavy rains this week and in some places considerable damage was done by hail.

The second section of Rock Island train No. 9, due here at 10 o'clock a. m., was wrecked at the station at 6:50 p. m. on the 11th. They struck a cow and threw her against the switch in such a way as to knock off a switch block and turn the switch. Four of the five cars were derailed and the trucks knocked from under them. The tank was thrown on its side and one pair of trucks thrown on the platform not over 10 feet from the depot. Such an accident could not occur once in a hundred times without injuring some one, but of the 50 passengers and the train crew, not one received a scratch.

The Colorado & Southern had just pulled in and had held their train for the passengers and they were soon on their way to Colorado Springs. The wrecker came on from Goodland and by Tuesday they had it all cleared away.

The Rathbone Sisters installed their officers on Tuesday afternoon. The following is a list of the officers for the present term: M. E. C. Marguerite Dyer; E. S. Smith, McDermott; E. J. Josephine M. Ewen; M. of T. Anna Evans; P. of T. Aurelia Thompson; G. of O. T. Jennie Fay; representative to grand temple, Emma Logan.

Mrs. Logan has moved back to town from her ranch.

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GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

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PEYTON

Mr. L. A. Hall made a business trip to Colorado Springs Wednesday.

Mrs. W. H. Allen of Colorado Springs came up Wednesday to look after her ranch.

Mrs. Daisey Neeley and her brother George Fishback of Deaver was here last week looking after her ranch interest. Miss Prudence Dickson returned with them for a two weeks' visit.

John Blue and sons have put in a telephone line to Peyton.

Miss L. A. Hall, a teacher in the public school at Needles, Wis., is visiting her sister Mrs. James McDermott.

"Peleg and Peter" was played to a full house Saturday night by the following cast: Misses Lottie Allen and Annie H. Potter, Messrs. Marcus E. Bradshaw, Orin E. Bradshaw, Creed H. Baker and James J. Potter. In connection with the play was an interesting program of songs and music, after which the ladies of the Peyton Sunday school served delicious refreshments. The entertainment netted \$24 for the organ fund.

The Misses Lulu Duvall and Alice Stone came up Saturday to attend the play and were the guests of Miss Annie H. Potter over Sunday, returning home Monday morning.

Mr. J. E. Seyler of Denver spent Sunday with his family here. The little daughter who had her limb broken is getting along nicely.

It is reported that there are two mountain lions in the bluffs north of here.

Miss Ada Taylor, who has been suffering with an ossified toe, has had the great toe on her right foot amputated.

Hon. Parson Sayles made a business trip to Colorado Springs Tuesday.

Rineling Bros. Present an Entirely New Company of Gymnasts This Year.

The superb company of acrobats which Rineling Bros. have secured for their circus this year illustrates, as never before, the magnificent possibilities of the human form in the absolute perfection of physical development. Not only are these performances the greatest exhibitions of acrobatic art that the world has ever produced, but they are handsome, superbly developed men and women, whose lives are a tribute to the value of modern athletic training. In a company embracing so many star artists it is difficult to individualize, and yet there are many among these great performers whose exceptional skill entitles them to distinctive mention. At the head of the list is the famous Nelson family. This greatest of acrobats embraces 10 men, women and children. Their act is original with themselves, and in its intrinsic novelty as well as the ease with which the most difficult and thrilling evolutions are performed, it has no peer in the world wide. The costuming to this great act is also a matter for comment and unstinted praise. New features that will also attract attention when the show exhibits at Colorado Springs. Wednesday, July 23, at 8 o'clock, the performances of the Roberts family, the exceptionally clever acrobatic feats of the Pettis and the Dibiolo Brothers and the beautiful posing of the far-famed "The Circus" are the greatest and most astonishing exhibition of acrobatic and difficult contortion, in company with the great Edwards, who occupies the corresponding stage. Scores of other acrobats and gymnasts, combine with these, the greatest of the world's cleverest clowns and the most skillful specialists to make this

the most remarkable exhibition ever organized. A gorgeous horse ballet, an immense menagerie, which offers as special features the only giraffe known to be alive and 20 other big and little elephants; a trained animal department, with marvelously educated bears, seals, dogs, ponies and elephants; and a glorious revival of the thrilling sport and performance that has no counterpart on earth. This year's street parade is all new and is brilliant beyond power of human pen to describe.

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WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN

Denver, Colo., July 22, 1902.

The first three days were warmer than normal, especially Tuesday, when readings of 100 degrees or higher were general, except in elevated districts. For the latter half of the week the temperature was 20 to 30 degrees below the seasonal average.

Showers have been frequent in all districts, but in only a few localities has the total amount to the week exceeded 50 of an inch. The district of the Colorado River and the Rio Grande, and only one shower has been reported from Custer county. Local showers, generally light, have occurred in San Luis Park.

Showers have caused a general improvement in crop conditions, except in extreme southern districts, where the drought remains practically unbroken, and vegetation is almost beyond recovery. The rainfall has not been sufficient to make much improvement in the crops, which are still very inadequate. All grain crops are light; harvesting and threshing are in progress. Corn and potatoes have recovered from injurious effects of the hot winds early in the week. The second cutting of alfalfa is generally light. Many ranges are in poor condition, and copious rains are needed to insure satisfactory winter pasturage. Grasshoppers are numerous along the eastern slope, where potato-bugs also are causing damage.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS BY COUNTIES.

Adams: Lack of rain reports will be published in relation, but all are used in the preparation of the summary.

North-Central Section.

Lincoln: Rainfall insufficient; river much higher; barley being cut; large crop of wheat, grasshopper causing much damage. Virginia: 1 1/2 in. Fine rain on 15th. Fort Collins: Corn and alfalfa crops in progress; doing well; barley and oats being cut; potatoes promising a good crop; cowboys rapidly, grasshoppers had in place.

Boulder: Bloomfield-Ranch fair shower on 15th; corn making fine growth; garden truck doing well; orchards promising a full crop; blackberries and raspberries almost totally destroyed by grasshoppers; many grain fields being used as pastures; range needs rain.

Weld: Greeley-Potatoes generally in good condition; wheat, where not damaged by hail, is fully up to average. Fort Collins: Rain showers doing much damage. New Windsor-Showers, fall wheat being harvested; quality fine; beets and potatoes doing well.

Arapahoe: Brighton-Rainfall light; rains too light to be of much benefit; corn and alfalfa crops in progress; cowboys doing well; potatoes promising a good crop; cowboys rapidly, grasshoppers had in place.

Eastern Section.

Washington: Platte-Rain showers have caused a general improvement in crop conditions, except in extreme southern districts, where the drought remains practically unbroken, and vegetation is almost beyond recovery. The rainfall has not been sufficient to make much improvement in the crops, which are still very inadequate. All grain crops are light; harvesting and threshing are in progress. Corn and potatoes have recovered from injurious effects of the hot winds early in the week. The second cutting of alfalfa is generally light. Many ranges are in poor condition, and copious rains are needed to insure satisfactory winter pasturage. Grasshoppers are numerous along the eastern slope, where potato-bugs also are causing damage.

Arkansas Valley.

Pueblo: Pueblo-Water supply some good; alfalfa beginning to bloom; range only fair. Pueblo rural route No. 1-Windstorm and rain on 17th caused some damage to fruit and to alfalfa in shock; soil in fine condition.

Otero: Fowler-Rainfall light; wheat good; not damaged by hail; crops growing finely; two fine rains. La Junta-High wind on 17th blew off much fruit; good showers; ground in fine condition; crops look good; cantaloupes netting; early peaches in fine condition.

Cadiz: Cadiz-Wheat stacking delayed by heavy showers; thrashing begun; fair yield; some fall plowing done; second crop of alfalfa secured in good condition.

Carlisle: Carlisle-Dry and no water for irrigation; no rain; cutting second crop of alfalfa; yield very light; early apples, apricots and plums ripening; high wind of 17th blew off much fruit. Lamar-Good showers; hay in shock; beets and alfalfa; early peaches in fine condition; wheat being threshed.

South-Central Section.

Pueblo: Pueblo-Drought unbroken; crops burning; range brown; second crop of alfalfa very light.

Custer: Custer-Rain has revived vegetation to some extent, but they came too late to be of much benefit to grain crops, which will be a total failure. Crops are in poor condition; alfalfa good and ready to cut; heavy frost of 15th has set back potatoes.

Huerfano: Huerfano-Drought continues; small grain nearly all dried up; corn alone continues to do well; range brown; alfalfa very light; wheat to be shipped out unless rains begin at once.

Las Animas: Hastings-No rain; crops badly burned; no grass on range; fruit trees that have been irrigated look good.

San Luis Park.

Saguache: Moffat-Drought broken by showers; grain, potatoes and grass will

Conan Doyle's Great Story

"The Hound of the Baskervilles"

EXCLUSIVELY IN THE GAZETTE FOR COLORADO

Will Begin August 4th

ALL THE NEWS

Fall today and tomorrow. Silver, 52 1/2c; lead, 45c; copper, \$11.37 1/2.

LOCAL

Life showing standing of contestants in the Gazette voting contest will be published Sunday.

STATE

Colorado Fuel & Iron company has purchased 100 acres of land near Leadville for a reservoir site.

GENERAL

At the session of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, Miss Hilda Goldstein of Australia made an address in behalf of the extension of woman suffrage.

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

By Associated Press. San Francisco, July 23.—At today's session of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor Miss Hilda Goldstein, editor of Woman's Sphere of Melbourne, Australia, appeared before the council and made a lengthy and interesting address on behalf of the extension of woman suffrage.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER OF FRENCHMEN BY BARBARIANS

By Associated Press. Tunis, July 23.—The trial at Sousse, here of the murderers of the Marquis de Mores, who was killed near Gabes in June, 1895, was resumed today, and several witnesses who had been cited by the government went to prove that the murder was committed by Touaregs who hate the French.

MINING

El Paso Oil & Gas company has been notified to increase its production of oil.

SCHURMAN'S VIEW OF THE PHILIPPINES

He Expresses Confidence that the New Law Will Make Conditions Entirely Satisfactory.

By Associated Press. Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 23.—The president entertained at luncheon today President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell university; President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia university and Captain F. Norton A. Goddard, of New York, who long has been identified with the civic reform in New York.

President Butler will remain the guest of the president until tomorrow but he Roosevelt is to make a campaign, party to Sea Girt.

A MEETING OF NEW ENGLAND DEMOCRATS

By Associated Press. Boston, July 23.—Everything is in readiness for the annual banquet of the New England Democratic League, which will be held at the Hotel Marlborough in Boston tonight.

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CORONATION FETES TO BE HELD AT DELHI

By Associated Press. London, July 23.—The India office has issued a sketch of the program of the coronation fetes to be held in Delhi, India, which will not be held, as was expected by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, they will be of the utmost magnificence.

IRISH DEBATES BEGUN IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

By Associated Press. London, July 23.—The house of commons tonight entered on a series of debates on the question of the reduction of the salary of the chief secretary, George Wyndham.

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HARRY TRACY.

TRACY IS REPORTED NEAR SALEM, OREGON

An Armed Stranger Who Corresponds to the Description--Reports Are Conflicting.

By Associated Press. Salem, Ore., July 23.—A Statesman special from Woodburn tonight says that Frank Pickens, a young man living in the outskirts of town, met a bicycle rider at 7 o'clock tonight whom he thought was Tracy.

Cleburne where they camped for the night. Thence they went to Camp Creek and there Tracy was given food and his wound dressed.

SOLDIERS BRAVELY FACE DEATH FROM CHOLERA

By Associated Press. Washington, July 23.—The epidemic of cholera has been particularly hard upon the medical corps of the army stationed in the Philippine islands, and the casualty list received here shows that the surgeons and the hospital corps have borne their share of the suffering.

both of our comrades with the knowledge that his predecessor had been cut down while performing the same duty.

RAIN STOPPED TENNIS

By Associated Press. Chicago, July 23.—Rain interrupted the tennis match between the two champions of the city.

FRANCE UPSET BY SCHOOL QUESTION

Religious Prejudice Enters Into the Controversy and Serious Rioting Is Threatened.

By Associated Press. Paris, July 23.—The agitation provoked by the order of Prime Minister Combes to close the congregational schools, recalls to some extent the scenes enacted when M. Ferry, then premier, expelled the Jesuits, in 1880.

Against these and similar incidents, however, must be set off the addresses in support of the government voted by many municipal councils.

C. S. HAMLIN WISHES TO REFORM MASSACHUSETTS

By Associated Press. Boston, July 23.—Charles S. Hamlin, former assistant secretary of the treasury, today announced that he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of Massachusetts.

of legislators by corporations by means of campaign contributions or appointments to office.

REPUBLICANS AT FARGO NOMINATED THEIR TICKET

By Associated Press. Fargo, N. D., July 23.—The efforts of Editor Streeter of Emmons county, to amend the report of the committee on resolutions to include a plank demanding that the question of prohibition be submitted to the voters, was almost the only feature of today's Republican state convention.

Judge of supreme court, John M. Cochran, Frank Forks.

TO HOLD CONFERENCE ON COTTONY SCALE

By Associated Press. Fort Collins, Colo., July 23.—The Horticultural society of Fort Collins is holding a conference with the Horticultural society in regard to the cottony scale and other insects that are killing the trees of this vicinity.

Prof. C. P. Gillette, entomologist of the State Agricultural college, of Fort Collins, will arrive in the city today for the purpose of conferring with the Horticultural society.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

ELEVEN KILLED BY

FIERCE WHIRLWIND.

By Associated Press.

Baltimore, July 20.—A fierce tornado characterized by a wind storm of extraordinary velocity, thunder, vivid lightning and a heavy rain, burst upon Baltimore at 1:30 p. m. today, coming from the southwest with the net result that 11 persons lost their lives, hundreds of houses were unroofed, trees in the public parks and streets were torn up by the roots, many buildings damaged and several people injured. The storm exhausted its fury in about 20 minutes. The damage done in the business part of the city was comparatively slight, being confined to the blowing down of signs and injuries to roofs. It was in the residence portions along the river front and in the harbor where the wind spent its violence.

Of those who perished nine were drowned in the harbor from open boats, one was killed by a falling tree and one by a live wire. The following is the list of killed:

Drowned in the Harbor.
ROY BATEMAN, 12 years.
JOSEPH CAIN, 10 years.
JOHN CAIN, 6 years.
THOMAS CARROLL, 21 years.
LEAHY MCCORMICK, 19 years.
MRS. MARY SCHULER, 28 years.
HARRY SCHULER, 10 months.
OLIVE SCHULER, 4 years.
CHARLES SCHULER, 1 year.

Killed by Falling Tree.

WILLIAM CORNISH, colored.

Killed by Live Wire.

CHARLES SCHAFER.

The first three victims on the above list were out in a row boat on the river with three other companions. When the storm broke the boat was capsized, three being drowned and three being rescued by the tugboat Edna V. George. The boy killed by a live wire had, in company with two other boys, gone into a shed for protection when the shed blew down and a live wire fell on one of them.

The drowning of Mrs. Schuler and her children was the most pathetic incident of the storm. Michael Schuler, with his wife and three children, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Joseph Cooper, and his wife, had gone out into the harbor for a sail in a 30-foot boat. When the storm came Schuler and Cooper took in sails. Schuler sent his wife and children into the little cabin and he stood at the tiller to keep the vessel's head toward the wind. A sudden gust of wind threw the boom of the vessel around, knocked Schuler down and pinned him to the deck. Another gust capsized the boat, releasing Schuler, who with Cooper and his wife, were thrown into the water, leaving Mrs. Schuler and her children penned in the cabin. Cooper saved his wife and wife by hanging to the bottom of the overturned boat and Schuler saved himself in the same way after making frantic efforts to get at his imprisoned wife and children. A crew from the schooner Edward H. Hunt rescued Schuler and Cooper and wife and towed the capsized vessel to the wharf, where it was righted and the dead bodies of Mrs. Schuler and her three children taken from the cabin.

Thomas Carroll, with four other young men, were out in the harbor in a row-boat which was capsized. Carroll was drowned while his four companions clung to the rudder of the Merchants' and Miners' steamship, Chatham, from which perilous position they were rescued by the tug Mary.

In Paradise Grove, near Powhattan, a huge tree fell upon a tent in which a colored camp meeting was being held and several of the worshippers were caught beneath it. The tree had to be sawed to pieces before the imprisoned men and women could be released. William Cornish was crushed to death. The others were not seriously hurt.

A hole several feet in diameter was blown into the wall of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Catholic church in South Baltimore and a portion of the stone cornice weighing more than a ton, fell to the street. No one was injured. A boat's crew from the German steamer Breslau, at anchor in the harbor, picked up two men from a boat that had been tipped over Wolf street. At the foot of the street, the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation company's warehouse was unroofed and rain poured in on the valuable cargo stored there, doing a damage estimated at from \$100,000 to \$300,000.

The gas reservoir in South Baltimore, containing about 800,000 feet of gas, was blown over, the gas exploding. Loss, \$15,000. No one was injured.

The damage to shipping in the harbor was general, but not of a serious nature.

The weather bureau reports that the storm was more in the nature of a whirlwind than a tornado. The wind blew at the rate of 64 miles an hour and one-half inch of water fell. The storm lasted but 20 minutes. So far as known it was confined to Baltimore and suburbs.

DEATH OF JOHN MACKAY THE LAST OF FOUR BONANZA KINGS.

By Associated Press.

London, July 20.—John W. Mackay, of San Francisco, who has been suffering from heat prostration since Tuesday last, died at his residence on Carlton Terrace at half past six o'clock this evening.

Mr. Mackay's condition as stated yesterday had improved, but the patient had a bad night and this morning a consultation was held by three physicians. Mr. Mackay grew worse as the day progressed. He was unconscious most of the time and died very peacefully. The immediate cause of his death was heart failure. The right lung was found to be congested and the symptoms indicated pneumonia.

Mrs. Mackay, her mother and Countess Telfern were present when Mr. Mackay died, and Princess Calista Colonna arrived from Paris a half hour after her stepfather's death.

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, July 20.—The news of the death of John W. Mackay in London caused quite a shock here, notwithstanding the public were in a measure prepared for it by the previous announcement of his illness. Mackay was the last of the four "bonanza kings." Flood, O'Brien and Fair, the other members of the quartet having long since died.

For the past 15 years Mr. Mackay had not been actively identified with the life of the city. He had been making annual visits to his estate in the state and to his home in London.

On the occasion of his last visit to this city, early in the summer, Mr. Mackay completed arrangements for a landing place for the new Pacific cable, a project that he was much interested in.

During a visit in 1892 Mr. Mackay was shot and slightly wounded by W. D. Rippey who had a fancied grievance against him dating from the stockbreaking days of the Comstock.

Mr. Mackay came to California in 1851. At once entered a mine, working with pick and shovel in the placer of the American and at Downville. In 1859 he went to Virginia City, Nev., and began mining on the Comstock with varying success. His first road start towards success was made when he became superintendent of the Kentucky mine in Gold Hill. In 1866 Mr. Mackay formed a partnership with Flood, O'Brien and Fair.

In 1871 the famous mining quartet purchased the site of the bonanza territory north of the Ophir mine on the Comstock ledge. They began work on a large scale and by 1875 other large operators. The enterprise was a fruitful source of ridicule in mining circles, nothing but financial disaster being freely predicted. Without losing heart or patience the four men continued expending half a million dollars in prospecting operations. The ledge was struck and over \$10,000,000 were added to the world's stock of precious metals. No accurate estimate of Mr. Mackay's holdings in this estate and Nevada can be made but it will run up into the millions.

MONTANA ENGINEER WAS SHOT BY CRANK.

Butte, Mont., July 19.—W. J. Evans, consulting engineer of the Big Washoe smelters of the Amalgamated Copper company at Anaconda, and one of the best known engineers of the northwest, was slain today by a crank in the city by John McGarry, a laborer, who is believed to be a crank and fatally wounded. McGarry had a patent which he wished Mr. Evans to adopt at the works and upon being referred to another place, opened fire upon the engineer as he turned to leave. The first shot struck Evans in the back, bringing him to the ground. Standing over his prostrate body McGarry again shot him.

Local excitement prevails in the city tonight as a result of the tragedy.

FOURTEEN PERSONS DROWNED.

By Associated Press.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 17.—A 19-foot whaleboat containing 16 waiters and waitresses employed at the Oceanic house, Star Island, Isle of Shoals, who had gone out in the bay this afternoon for a pleasure trip in charge of Skipper Fred Miles, capsized during a sudden squall and 14 of the occupants were drowned. The other three were rescued by fishermen who put out from the shore in their dories.

The names of the drowned are: HENRY FARRINGTON, Cambridge, Mass.

W. A. ALWARD, Fredericton, N. B. BERTHA GRAHAM, Danvers, Mass. MINNIE McDONALD, Cambridge, Mass. EVA and MAY ADAMS, Portsmouth, N. H. CATHERINE and ELIZABETH BOEWS, Saxtonville, Mass. BESSIE CHASE, Malden, Mass. ANNA SHEEHAN, West Medford, Mass. EVA and MAY MARSHALL, Haverhill, Mass. ISABELL KAUSKA, Cambridge, Mass.

LAURA GILMORE, Exeter, N. H. The girls saved are: Alice, Margaret, Lillian Bresnahan and Skipper Fred Miles.

The bodies of Farrington, Alward, Beattie Chase, Eva Marshall and Isabella Kaouska have not yet been recovered. All the others were taken from the water by fishermen, and then to the island where they were worked over for a long time by two doctors but without success.

FLOODS CAUSE LOSS OF

MILLIONS TO FARMERS.

By Associated Press.

Keokuk, Ia., July 18.—Heavy rains in central Iowa yesterday and today are sending a flood down upon prosperous Missouri farmers which will ruin many of them and cause losses aggregating at a conservative estimate, two and one-half million dollars. There seems to be no hope tonight for the country between the Mississippi river and its Missouri bluffs between Keokuk and Hannibal, 300 square miles, mostly planted to corn with some thousands of acres of wheat.

The water had touched the danger line the first of the week and had begun to recede when heavy floods started again in the Des Moines, Skunk and Iowa rivers. With a stage in Des Moines river only three feet below the tops of the great levees the river began to rise three inches an hour at its mouth here today, continuing until the safety was wiped out this evening. A rise of one and a half feet in a short time this morning at Ottumwa, a further rise throughout its length below the Capital city, was prevented from running out freely by a rise of a foot and a half at Davenport last night, increasing and coming down rapidly.

The afternoon observer of the weather bureau at Keokuk sent telegraphic warning to all points south to prepare for danger. The crest is expected here Saturday or Sunday. The Egyptian levee which stood the flood just receding after strenuous efforts to hold it, including the destruction of farmhouses to secure lumber for strengthening the dyke, is only slightly above the water now and the coming flood in the Des Moines will top it certainly. This will let the water into hundreds of square miles, including the town of Alexandria, Mo. The inhabitants there are preparing for an overflow of the entire town to a depth of several feet.

The corn crop in the flooded district is all made and wheat is in the shock and as a result the farmers will lose all their year's work. Grain men say the foregoing estimate of value is too low and put the figure of loss from the overflow at nearer \$4,000,000 between Keokuk and Hannibal. It is believed the Illinois levee will hold and the damage there is likely to be only \$20,000 to \$30,000 between Keokuk and Quincy. Heavy rains are reported in southeastern Iowa today and tonight there are indications of still higher water. Lowland farmers, river men and the weather bureau observer alike predict the greatest damage ever known from flood on the upper river.

Reports tonight show tremendous rains along the Des Moines river and tributaries. Six inches fell at Corydon and nearly that much at Ottumwa.

Rains all over this section continue tonight with two inches as a general minimum rainfall and many reporting five inches. These rains will reach the lower river flooded districts by Sunday, with a still further rise and devastation. Both the Des Moines and Mississippi rivers are rising faster as night progresses. Late reports show that half the country for a distance of 30 miles between LaGrange and Hannibal was already under water long before the crest of the flood arrived.

Hannibal, Mo., July 18.—The flood conditions on Bay Island and the bottom lands between Hannibal and West Quincy are alarming. Bay Island contains about 100 acres of cultivated land, upon which are the finest crops of wheat and corn, but the entire island is submerged except for a few elevated spots, to the depth of one to six feet. The estimated loss on this island alone is \$25,000.

The stage of the river at 9 o'clock tonight is 14 feet and six inches, one foot and six inches above the danger line.

The river has continued to rise slowly all day and according to the official report sent out by the weather bureau there is to be a further rise of two feet, which will inundate all the lowland in the Mississippi bottom and will even test the Snipe levee. The damage by the high water cannot be estimated but it will probably reach \$500,000.

St. Louis, July 18.—Only once since the flood of 1893 has the Mississippi river been as high as at the present. On the Illinois side between St. Louis and Alton, many farms are under water.

FEELHAN'S WILL.

Chicago, July 19.—When the contents of the will of Archbishop Feelhan were announced it was found that the instrument considered the personal affairs of the dead prelate and that there were no bequests or suggestions concerning the affairs of the diocese. The entire estate, consisting chiefly of life insurance, amounts to less than \$125,000. The bulk of this amount goes to his two sisters, Bridget Kavanagh, who was employed at the archiepiscopal residence for many years, was given \$10,000. St. Mary's training school for boys at Feelhan was given \$4,000.

RUSSELL SAGE INJURED.

By Associated Press.

New York, July 21.—Russell Sage had a narrow escape from serious injury today. While attempting to cross a Broadway car, his foot slipped as the car moved ahead and Mr. Sage fell. He was dragged a distance of 15 feet before the car could be stopped. Mr. Sage's secretary helped him to his feet. He was unhurt, though badly shaken up. Mr. Sage went to the Western Union building, where he had an appointment, and later returned to his office, where it was said he felt no ill effects from the fall.

PROSELYTING DENIED.

Cincinnati, July 21.—At a meeting of the Federation of Catholic societies of this city and Hamilton county, a letter from President Roosevelt was received containing communication of the Philippines school matter. President Roosevelt declares that there is any truth in the report circulated in this country about proselyting of the Philippines. A letter of thanks was ordered sent to President Roosevelt for his communication.

LOUBET IS A PATRON.

Paris, July 21.—President Loubet today received a delegation of the 21-day strike of the Transatlantic railway. M. Loubet, who is the promoter of the enterprise, played the part of a mediator and after discussing the economic side of the question, Mr. Loubet granted his patronage to the strikers. Sage will now be taken to obtain the support of Russia.

HYDROGRAPHER NEWELL TALKS OF IRRIGATION.

Special to the Gazette.

Hannibal, July 21.—F. H. Newell, who came to Hannibal to investigate the irrigation problem and to plan for the beginning of the irrigation of the west as provided for in the recent irrigation bill passed by congress, addressed the Commercial club on the subject today.

"I am now visiting the local hydrographers in the western states and territories, conferring with them regarding questions of policy and stirring them up to active field work. After Mr. Newell took occasion to speak very highly of Local Hydrographer A. L. Fellows and the good work he has accomplished for the government.

"I shall visit all our hydrographers and shall spend the entire summer with them, but my principal intention will be in the direction of securing the co-operation of the solid business men of each community. I am not asking for subscriptions, but I want the people to realize the importance of the establishment of a permanent government great reservoir system contemplated by the government.

"It is strange, but it seems to me that the people of the west are harder to convince of the importance and actual necessity of the work we have undertaken, as compared with the east, where the water is made to understand the particular needs of their section of the country.

"Down in Portland, Me., for instance, a talk of half an hour was all that was necessary to convince the board of trade of that city that something should be done to save the city from an immediate subscription of \$500 merely to supplement our work in stream measurement to determine the amount of available water power.

"I am doing all I can for forestry, for the reason that the best reservoirs will probably be located in forest reserves and the care of one interest is as important as the protection of the other."

"As to sites for reservoirs, I will make no recommendations at all, till I have fully investigated the watersheds of favorable locations, the nature of the soil and the surrounding country. When the crash of the collision came like a thunderbolt. The vessel gave a great lift, her deck taking such an angle that it was impossible for the passengers to keep their feet. Those below scrambled up the companionways, but most of the persons in the saloon were drowned. Men fought for their own safety regardless of others.

In the midst of the confusion the boilers exploded, adding to the horrors of the scene and many persons are said to have been injured by flying splinters of metal. More of the Primus passengers would have been saved had it not been that before those who seized the ropes could be hauled on board they were pulled from the lines they had grasped by other persons struggling in the water, and all were drowned in the hideous confusion. This morning enormous crowds poured out from Hannibal to the scene of the disaster and the shore was thronged with thousands of friends and relatives of those aboard the sunken steamer who had come in heartrending anxiety to learn the fate of their friends who were among the excursionists. Many sad scenes were witnessed as the bodies of those lost were washed upon the beach or brought ashore by divers.

It is asserted that divers have already recovered 45 bodies but as yet it is impossible to verify the death list. An attempt will immediately be made to float the vessel and when this is done it is believed more bodies will be found. Estimates of the number of dead vary from 50 to 60.

A large number of the survivors were injured, though not seriously.

SPREADING RAILS CAUSED A WRECK.

Fowler, July 18.—At about 3:45 a. m. today a fast freight was wrecked on the Santa Fe three miles west of town. The train passed through Fowler just after the morning passenger and followed it rapidly, as it was a light train and a head wind, and had but a few minutes to reach Nepeseta, where it was to meet the eastbound passenger. There were only 10 cars in the train. While running on a comparatively straight piece of track the second car from the front of the train, and was followed by six others, before the cause of the wreck is known but it is thought that spreading rails caused it.

Wrecking crews were dispatched from Pueblo and La Junta and soon 50 men were at work but it will be late tonight before the track can be cleared.

Passenger traffic was maintained by transferring from each side of the wreck. About 200 passengers were thus transferred.

MRS. PEARY AND THE WINDWARD.

By Associated Press.

North Sydney, C. B., July 20.—The Peary Arctic steamer Windward from New York July 14, arrived here today. She will coal and proceed north tomorrow. She is joined here by Mrs. Peary and her daughter.

THE RIVER AT KEOKUK BEGINS TO SUBSIDE.

By Associated Press.

Keokuk, Ia., July 21.—The height of the flood in the Mississippi river was reached today south of here. The river fell an inch and a half at Keokuk today and the fall will reach southern points by tomorrow, but the rise of a foot in the vicinity of Canton, Quincy, Iowa, and Hannibal today carried the water over thousands of acres previously uninjured. The rise today took out some more wheat in the shock which previously stood with its butt in water. Extension of the flooded district increased the damage today a large amount of dollars though not a very great percentage on the enormous total of millions hitherto accomplished by the flood. Farmers are inclined to report much higher figures than a few days ago, but estimates of four to six million dollars in Missouri, along the 75 miles of river frontage are conservative.

LIVELY RIGHT OF WAY.

By Associated Press.

Denver, July 21.—The announcement was made today that the new Denver, Northwestern & Pacific Railway company has put a force of men into South Boulder canon near Rollinsville, about 60 miles northwest of Denver and began the work of grading. Sometime ago the Denver, Utah and Pacific Railway company surveyed a line through this canon and built a grade. No rails were laid and the line was subsequently sold to the Burlington. It is said the latter company has just learned of the action by the new road and that legal proceedings will be begun at once to stop the alleged encroachment. A lively right of way war is looked for.

AN EXCURSION STEAMER SANK.

By Associated Press.

Hannibal, July 21.—The steamship Primus of Hamburg, with 185 passengers on board, was cut in two and sunk by the tug Hanna, on the river Elbe at 12:30 o'clock this morning.

So far as is ascertainable about 50 persons were drowned. Thirteen already have been recovered.

The Primus was an excursion steamer from Buxtehude, province of Hanover, Prussia.

The disaster occurred between Blankenhe and Niensteden. Among the passengers were the members of the Elbe Male Choral society.

At the time of the accident the Primus was crossing the river channel near Blankenhe from the southern into the northern fairway.

Hannibal witnesses aboard the Hanna, the movement was made too precipitately.

The Primus struck the tug's engine room and the Hanna endeavored to push her ashore, but the tug grounded and the ships parted. The Primus then sank.

In the interval, however, about 50 of her passengers were able to reach the Hanna by means of ropes and ladders. Seventy more were picked up by the tug's boats while others swam ashore.

A terrible panic that occurred on the Primus when the Hanna struck her rendered the efforts to save her passengers almost useless. Fortunately the steamer Dolphin came up immediately and succeeded in saving 60 of those on board the sinking steamer, while other boats assisted in the work of rescue.

Some of the survivors furnish graphic descriptions of the awful suddenness of the disaster. According to their story, the band was playing and many couples were dancing on deck when the crash of the collision came like a thunderbolt. The vessel gave a great lift, her deck taking such an angle that it was impossible for the passengers to keep their feet. Those below scrambled up the companionways, but most of the persons in the saloon were drowned. Men fought for their own safety regardless of others.

In the midst of the confusion the boilers exploded, adding to the horrors of the scene and many persons are said to have been injured by flying splinters of metal. More of the Primus passengers would have been saved had it not been that before those who seized the ropes could be hauled on board they were pulled from the lines they had grasped by other persons struggling in the water, and all were drowned in the hideous confusion. This morning enormous crowds poured out from Hannibal to the scene of the disaster and the shore was thronged with thousands of friends and relatives of those aboard the sunken steamer who had come in heartrending anxiety to learn the fate of their friends who were among the excursionists. Many sad scenes were witnessed as the bodies of those lost were washed upon the beach or brought ashore by divers.

It is asserted that divers have already recovered 45 bodies but as yet it is impossible to verify the death list. An attempt will immediately be made to float the vessel and when this is done it is believed more bodies will be found. Estimates of the number of dead vary from 50 to 60.

A large number of the survivors were injured, though not seriously.

SPREADING RAILS CAUSED A WRECK.

Fowler, July 18.—At about 3:45 a. m. today a fast freight was wrecked on the Santa Fe three miles west of town. The train passed through Fowler just after the morning passenger and followed it rapidly, as it was a light train and a head wind, and had but a few minutes to reach Nepeseta, where it was to meet the eastbound passenger. There were only 10 cars in the train. While running on a comparatively straight piece of track the second car from the front of the train, and was followed by six others, before the cause of the wreck is known but it is thought that spreading rails caused it.

Wrecking crews were dispatched from Pueblo and La Junta and soon 50 men were at work but it will be late tonight before the track can be cleared.

Passenger traffic was maintained by transferring from each side of the wreck. About 200 passengers were thus transferred.

MRS. PEARY AND THE WINDWARD.

By Associated Press.

North Sydney, C. B., July 20.—The Peary Arctic steamer Windward from New York July 14, arrived here today. She will coal and proceed north tomorrow. She is joined here by Mrs. Peary and her daughter.

THE RIVER AT KEOKUK BEGINS TO SUBSIDE.

By Associated Press.

Keokuk, Ia., July 21.—The height of the flood in the Mississippi river was reached today south of here. The river fell an inch and a half at Keokuk today and the fall will reach southern points by tomorrow, but the rise of a foot in the vicinity of Canton, Quincy, Iowa, and Hannibal today carried the water over thousands of acres previously uninjured. The rise today took out some more wheat in the shock which previously stood with its butt in water. Extension of the flooded district increased the damage today a large amount of dollars though not a very great percentage on the enormous total of millions hitherto accomplished by the flood. Farmers are inclined to report much higher figures than a few days ago, but estimates of four to six million dollars in Missouri, along the 75 miles of river frontage are conservative.

LIVELY RIGHT OF WAY.

By Associated Press.

Denver, July 21.—The announcement was made today that the new Denver, Northwestern & Pacific Railway company has put a force of men into South Boulder canon near Rollinsville, about 60 miles northwest of Denver and began the work of grading. Sometime ago the Denver, Utah and Pacific Railway company surveyed a line through this canon and built a grade. No rails were laid and the line was subsequently sold to the Burlington. It is said the latter company has just learned of the action by the new road and that legal proceedings will be begun at once to stop the alleged encroachment. A lively right of way war is looked for.

REPUBLICAN STATE POLITICAL RECEIVES A GREAT IMPETUS.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, July 18.—The resignation of Brady, and the evident fact that other leaders of the party are to be made, and that the Wolcott-Stevens campaign has been effectively broken down, has given a great impetus to Republican politics. Men of standing and influence who have heretofore kept aloof from party politics are now coming to the front for the various offices. The Wolcott-Stevens campaign that weighed the party down and cast the black shadow of defeat over every effort of disinterested Republicans has been lifted, and their power inside the Republican party has been forever broken.

The "Insurgents," under the leadership of the Gazette, have made a splendid fight and for the past two days, ever since Brady resigned, the Gazette has been the most talked about and the most highly complimented paper in the state. The gang knows the Gazette never lets up or wavers in its fight, and the "Insurgents" have had an abiding faith in the courage, wisdom and ability of the Gazette fight from the beginning.

There are other members of the gang just as odious as Brady, who will be driven out of positions and power in a short while. Some of these gangsters are trying to bolster themselves up and the cloak of being next to the state chairman, and they boast that they control him, and that therefore, they will control the next state convention. Well, people know this is not true, and that Chairman Fairley is determined to have no slate for the convention, and they believe he will not be controlled by none so petty as these creatures.

An affair of one of these gangsters which was recently pending in the Pueblo courts, and which has caused no little scandal, is now being aired in Denver political circles, and that affair will undoubtedly injure the Republicans, and the gangsters are not all retired to the rear ranks for the campaign.

The most encouraging feature for the Republicans, however, is the number and standing of the candidates for the public offices. The candidates for the United States senate.

James H. Peabody and Samuel V. Newell, are candidates for governor, and there is a strong sentiment in favor of the Hon. H. H. Townsend, a large Townsend is now serving in the United States judge in the Indian Territory, and he has recently been reappointed for four years. The probability is that he would not listen to the suggestion of being governor, and many persons who remember how well he ran for governor on both occasions of his election a few years ago believe he would be a very strong candidate for governor.

Charles Cavender of Leadville is also a candidate mentioned for the governorship. Many Republicans believe he would be the strongest possible candidate.

William Scott Lee of Denver is talked of by the conservative business men as the ideal candidate for this year when the Republicans must make a business men's fight.

For congressmen at large at avowed candidates are James W. McCree of Greeley, and Franklin E. Brooks of Colorado Springs.

McCree has been a state senator for three different terms, and he is one of the best and most expert lawyers upon water rights and irrigation subjects of any lawyer in the United States.

With the federal government, just starting upon a policy of aid to the west in the irrigation line, Senator McCree's friends assert that he would be of invaluable service to Colorado, and that his election would be a question about his loyalty to that industry. The whole of northern Colorado will undoubtedly be at McCree's back in the state convention.

The other hand, Franklin E. Brooks has been a great deal of strength, and he is considered a strong candidate by many other counties than El Paso, which, of course, will be solid for him. Mr. Brooks is also an able lawyer and an accomplished politician.

The two avowed candidates for congress are W. Bonyne of Denver, and H. E. Churchill of Greeley. There are many dark horses in the northern district. Bonyne and Churchill are of about the same age, and both are very able young men. The general election of either one could be elected this year. Mr. Churchill is chairman of the Republican committee of Weld county, and under his brilliant leadership the party achieved a notable victory. For six successive years these gentlemen had ruled Weld county by large majorities, but last year the Republicans swung the county back into line by an average plurality of 1,000.

The Republicans of northern Colorado feel very grateful to Churchill, and being a long-headed and astute politician he has a good chance to pick off the congressional plum.

Bonyne has powerful backing in Denver, and he made such a splendid record last year that many Republicans feel that he is entitled to another chance.

In the Second congressional district H. M. Hogg of Telluride and Col. Ed. F. Browne of Aspen, are the avowed candidates.

Hogg made a gallant fight and a magnificent race two years ago, and he developed into the best stump orator of that campaign.

Colonel Browne is a very strong, logical and convincing speaker, and he would have the united support of the business interests in the Second district.

Eugene Tedmon of Fort Collins, is a candidate for secretary of state. Mr. Tedmon is one of the most popular men in Colorado, and he always leads his ticket when a candidate in Larimer county.

Paul Sours of Denver, and Ward Rice of Pueblo, are prominently mentioned for state treasurer.

New candidates are coming to the front every day, and the next Republican state convention promises to be the most interesting one in the history of the party.

No Brown local caucus or federal office-holding contest will be allowed to control the convention, and there is a growing conviction that every candidate will have a fair and impartial chance for a nomination.

Chairman Fairley of the state committee, and Chairman Lowry of the Associated business committee have pledged themselves against ring or caucus rule in the forthcoming conventions.

DEATH OF DELEGATE TO HIBERNIAN CONVENTION.

By Associated Press.

Denver, July 20.—Patrick J. Enright, who was a delegate to the Hibernian convention last week and who became suddenly insane last Thursday and jumped from a second story window died this morning in the city hospital at 10 o'clock.

Although his only injury from the fall was a broken leg he failed to rally from the shock. Mr. Enright was born in Strassburg, N. Y., in 1859. For the past year he had been general agent for the state of New York for the Hibernian order of Hibernians.

He was taken to the city hospital, where he was treated for some time, but he was unable to rally from the shock. He was taken to the city hospital, where he was treated for some time, but he was unable to rally from the shock. He was taken to the city hospital, where he was treated for some time, but he was unable to rally from the shock.

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ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

LOCAL

Friday, July 18.
There will be an adjourned meeting of the city council tonight to decide upon the stone to be used in the new city hall. Dr. Parsons writes a letter on the Chautauqua movement that should interest many.

The Horticultural society has a committee appointed to look after the spraying of trees.
Cokewalk at Washburn field was won by J. L. Martin of this city and Miss Essie Annis of Manitou.

Band concert in North park tonight.
McKibben and McFadden, of the St. Joe team were fined \$25 and costs each for disturbance, the total paid by the two being \$70. They have both been suspended until investigation is made.

Transcontinental Passenger association granted low rates to National Irrigation congress to be held here October 6 to 9.
"Cinderella" was a great success as presented at the Opera house last night. It will be repeated tonight.

W. E. Smith, who escaped from St. Francis hospital while in a demented condition, has not yet been found.

(Saturday July 19.)
John Doyle was sentenced to 30 days in jail for larceny.
Charles Buckley is under arrest and held for Monday. He is charged with assault with a deadly weapon.

The D. & R. G. will run an excursion to the Royal Gorge on next Wednesday. Short Line and Midland both run excursions to Cripple tomorrow.

A strong flow of gas has been encountered in the Atkinson well being sunk for oil north of this city. There is enough gas to run the engines.

The body of W. E. Smith was found yesterday in Prospect lake. Smith had evidently drowned himself. He is charged with the escape from St. Francis hospital, where he was taken after the physician had pronounced him insane.

County commissioners let the court house painting contract to the Cowell & Fowler Wall Paper and Paint company for \$7,000.
A ranchman living eight miles east of this city reported that 14 of his horses were killed by lightning in Thursday's storm.

"Cinderella" matinee at Opera house this afternoon.
Transcontinental Passenger association held its final sessions here yesterday. Colonization, Pacific coast rates and other subjects were discussed.

(Sunday, July 20.)
The expense account of El Paso county for the past six months was \$33,000 less than that for the previous semi-annual period.
Sheriff Gilbert had to remove a Peoria man from the ball grounds at Boulevard park yesterday.

Two games will be played at Boulevard park today, all for one price.
Midland band will play at Soda Springs, Manitou, this afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock.
F. Cockcroft, general passenger agent of the Santa Fe, denies that his road has purchased or contemplates purchasing the Oceanic Steamship Co.

The paper of Secretary Brown of the International Society of Arboriculture, which was read before the Horticultural

society in this city, is published in full in this issue of the Gazette.

Mrs. J. G. Burekhardt of Atlanta, Ga., leads in the lady visitor contest; Mrs. Belle McIntyre, of Pollin's, leads in lady employee contest.

Members of local B'nai B'rith will picnic at Palmer Lake today.
Two boys camping on Cheyenne mountain discovered a complete counterfeiting outfit and about \$500 worth of spurious coin.

The Telluride mill at Colorado City is to build an addition to its library.
Colorado City really was somewhat more active the past week.

Colorado Springs bank reports show deposits of between eight and 10 millions.

(Monday, July 21.)
Commander Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America, will arrive here today, accompanied by Brigadier-General Fielding. They will speak in the Baptist church tonight.

A good attendance watched the Millionaires beat Peoria twice yesterday.
Lawn fête for benefit of the Y. M. C. A. by the Woman's auxiliary of Y. M. C. A. is to be given at W. W. Williamson's in Ivywild, on Tuesday evening.

Albert Kimmons Prince is whistling and singing his way around the world, and has got as far as Colorado Springs, having started from New York, visiting something more than 700 places on the way.

Dr. Tyrrell was lacerated by a 400 or 500 pounds in North park yesterday.
Five hundred members of the B'nai B'rith of this city, Denver and other places picnicked at Palmer Lake yesterday.

(Tuesday, July 22.)
Excursion tomorrow over D. & R. G. to Royal Gorge.
Wildflower excursion over the Midland tomorrow.

The Short Line carried about 1,000 people to Cripple Creek yesterday, and several hundred more will go up today.
City Superintendent of Schools John Dietrich, in a letter published this morning, recites some of the benefits of the Chautauqua to the city at large.

Lawn fête this evening at the residence of W. W. Williamson in Ivywild, for benefit of Y. M. C. A.
Socialist Labor party addresses this evening at corner of Hurfano and Tejon by Wilson Baker.

The Portland well is down 2,700 feet.
The Pike's Peak Brokerage company yesterday suspended operations. Mr. Keenan says creditors will receive all that is due them, dollar for dollar.

The new electric lights are installed in Cheyenne park and have had a preliminary test.
General Ballington Booth leaves today for Cripple Creek, accompanied by General Fielding. The address here last night was full of interest.

The city council has decided to use Barre cut-face granite for the south and west fronts of the new city hall. This will add \$19,000 to the cost of the building. City council has ordered the placing of a special policeman to see that the city ordinances are observed.

Milwaukee will meet the Millionaires today at Boulevard park.
(Wednesday, July 23.)
The city won the case against R. D. Munson, charged with violating the ordi-

nance governing ticket brokers.
An alarm of fire was turned in from the west side last night, crossed wires having set fire to a telephone pole.

The Midland Terminal railroad has established offices in this city with the Colorado Midland.
The Colorado & Southern railroad yesterday paid its taxes in this county and set an example that may be followed by other roads, although some had asked to have a reduction granted.

The bowling season will open formally with a scratch tournament at the Antlers, August 15. Handsome prizes will be offered.
Summer school classes will meet tomorrow for the first time.

STATE

Friday, July 18.
The investigating committee of three appointed to investigate the accounts of Arapahoe county, are to be paid \$25 a day each.

C. F. Johnson, whose occupation while in Denver was placing bets for others, has left the city with \$30,000 of his clients' money.
F. H. A. Lyle, of Glenwood, has gone to Saratoga to take the place of Foxhall Keene in the international polo tournament.

Cripple Creek is to have two new school buildings, contracts having been let.
Robert Nelson of Victor was injured by a falling rock in the Empire State property on Bull hill.

A movement is on among Denver citizens to conserve the water supply by limiting irrigation hours.
Attorneys for the American Smelting & Refining Co. have filed answer to application of Attorney-General Post asking for dissolution of the company, claiming it to be a trust.

(Saturday July 19.)
Mrs. Ernest Crawford of Victor was seriously injured in a runaway accident yesterday.
Rains and snow have added material to Victor's water supply.

Thomas Asselhofen had two toes torn off by being caught in machinery at the Free Colnaga mine, Cripple Creek.
Win. Gortley, a driver of an ice wagon was putting ice in a refrigerator in a Denver meat shop, when the ladder slipped. He fell against a meat hook which penetrated his thigh causing a serious wound.

Constipation

Does your head ache? Pain back of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia. 25c. All druggists.

Want your monotone or board a beautiful brown or black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the hair. 25c. All druggists.

W. F. Swallows, a merchant of Kokomo, was killed by lightning yesterday.
The funeral of Mrs. Thomas M. Patterson occurred in Denver yesterday.

Representative in Denver yesterday, county 16. An interview with the Park zette's representative in Denver favored Senator Henry M. Toller as the Democratic candidate for re-election.
Heavy hailstorm at Whitewater and Kanab Creek, Mesa county, damaged fruit crops to a large extent.

Samuel Heas and K. B. Wiley are under arrest at Cripple Creek charged with soliciting a bribe, the former as deputy-assessor is said to have made a proposition to the Elkhon company to reduce its assessments, the latter is charged with being an accessory.
Taylor Corson a miner at the Hull City places, Cripple Creek was hurt by a fall yesterday.

(Sunday, July 20.)
Thomas F. Newell, United States hydrographer in Denver and will examine into merits of various irrigation sites.
Thomas W. Johnson, father of Judge Frank N. and Samuel W. Johnson, of Denver, died suddenly at his home on a ranch near Denver.

Bishop Matz of Denver has asked Chief Armstrong for police protection from Father John Hay Cushing, who is said to be on his way west.
The Federal Sanitary apex quit at Cripple Creek has gone to the jury.

Chief of Police J. K. Burton of Cripple Creek was presented with a handsome badge by members of the force and friends.
Howard M. Shoup has been selected as chairman of the Republican city central committee of Pueblo.

Pueblo is promised a steel car plant in the near future.
F. E. Rizer was nominated for mayor by Pueblo Democrats yesterday.

(Monday, July 21.)
A daring attempt was made to rob the Hayden-Lama Placer workings near Leadville. The watchman and one robber were wounded. Robbers escaped.
W. H. White, a negro miner employed by the C. F. & I. Co. at Chaudler, was fatally shot by Ed Bakewell, upon whom it is said White had drawn a gun.

Patrick J. Enright who was a delegate to the Hibernal convention and who became suddenly insane, died yesterday in Denver.
There was a riot at Nebraska City, Neb., over a game of baseball which the sheriff and Law and Order league attempted to stop.

(Tuesday, July 22.)
The Pueblo city council granted the franchise to the Rapid Transit Co. through certain streets to connect with the proposed line to Beulah, 30 miles southwest.
The Ladies Auxiliary of the A. O. U. met in state convention at Victor yesterday.

Victor Catholics will erect a new church, to cost \$12,000.
The Midland Terminal is moving houses and other obstacles preparatory to building a spur to the Elkhon coal bins.
Mrs. Curtis of Victor had two men arrested for assault, because they tried to force the furniture of her little son.

Judgment of the Zenobia G. M. Co. versus the Pharmacists M. Co., obtained in the district court of Teller county on November 25, 1909 for \$1,833.25, has been satisfied.
The negro miners, \$8 in number, at Chandler refused to work yesterday, on account of the shooting of one of their number on Sunday by Ed Bakewell, a guard.

William Watkins, a boy employed at the Rockvale coal mines, near Florence, had his leg fractured by falling rock.
Grand Junction Elks are preparing to entertain all the Elks passing through Salt Lake City to attend the national meeting. Samples of the famous Grand valley fruit will be furnished all.

Denver is likely to have all water for

irrigation shut off, as the supply is getting short.
Denver is laying plans for a great Labor day demonstration. All the Labor party of the city will be in the parade.

F. H. Newell, who is in general charge of the irrigation plans under the bill passed by congress for reclaiming lands of the west is now in Denver and yesterday addressed the Commercial club on the subject.
Wednesday, July 21.

Thomas Sunaki was killed in the Robison coal mine at Walsenburg yesterday by falling rock.
The Colorado & Utah Construction Co. has filed papers with the secretary of state. It is connected with the Denver, Northwest & Pacific.

Congressman Shafroth has returned from Washington and says he would like to go to congress for another term.
W. B. Orman, a nephew of Governor Orman, was beaten by holdups who first tried to rob him, but then changed their minds and shot him.

Lavigne Cronin, superintendent of the Camp Bird mine at Ouray, died of injuries sustained by falling down a 100-foot shaft.
Thornton S. Buchanan, of Denver, a mulatto, committed suicide on account of despondency.

It is said the Woods Investment Co. is to organize a trust company with large capital at Pueblo.
Real estate deals of large dimensions are frequent in Pueblo.

Denver is a late purchaser; also D. R. Shinn and L. Lewinnek of Denver have bought the Faras lot property.
A Rio Grande train ran upon a burning bridge 10 miles east of Florence. The engineer and fireman were compelled to jump the latter being seriously hurt.

Mrs. J. S. Black of Florence was badly burned in an ironing machine in a laundry.
Wm. H. Austin of Leadville, 23 years old, committed suicide on account of domestic troubles.

The gambling cases at Cripple Creek have been continued until September 2.
The last sack of high-grade ore stolen from the Wells Fargo Express Co. at Victor Monday night, was found yesterday.

Merchants of Victor may decide to keep a man on the Short Line trains to advise their city with tourists to the district.
At the Indianapolis convention of United Mine Workers, President Mitchell advised strongly against strike of bituminous coal miners.

John Anderson, a farmer who was in jail at Owensboro, Ky., charged with the murder of his wife on the night of July 8, was taken from prison by a mob of about 40 men and hanged on one of the principal streets of the city.
(Saturday July 19.)

George R. Henderson, superintendent of Santa Fe motive power has been along the fuel lines of that road investigating the strike. He charges that roundhouse men tried to injure the engines before they struck.

Harry T. Duke and A. A. Robertson, charged with embezzling \$60,000 from the Wells Fargo & Co. bank at Salt Lake, are being examined and were bound over to the district court.
Heavy rains in central Iowa caused high waters in the Mississippi and great damage is resulting to crops in Iowa and Missouri.

Former Senator Hill was to have gone

to St. Louis to meet the president. All arrangements were not perfected.
President Roosevelt is authority for a statement of the recent dispatchment of his daughter Alice to Lieut. Robert S. Clarke.

"Drought in southern Arizona is becoming very severe."
(Sunday, July 20.)
Flood conditions along the Mississippi river in Iowa, Missouri and Illinois are worse and losses to crops, etc., are now estimated at over \$4,000,000.

Soldiers at Leavenworth, Kansas, demolished a low board where one of their comrades had been fatally stabbed by a negro.
The convention of the United Mine Workers at Indianapolis adjourned after adopting practically all the suggestions made by President Mitchell in his address. The convention issued an address to the public that was notable in many ways.

(Monday, July 21.)
Hillary A. Horner, secretary of the navy, is better and able to be removed to Annapolis, Md., from Washington.
Admiral J. C. Watson, his son and W. S. Cowley, whom he took as aides to the chief of police King, visited the cabin on Cheyenne mountain, where the counterfeiting layout was found, and he found more bad money.

Eleven persons were drowned or killed at Baltimore yesterday afternoon by a storm.
A cloudburst near Coventry, New York, drowned three persons. Other portions of the state were visited by floods.

(Tuesday, July 22.)
Senator McLaughlin has written President Roosevelt, deploring the proffered appointment on the court of claims.
Governor Taft and party had a farewell audience with the pope yesterday, after which they left Rome for Naples.

Soft coal miners of Kansas, Missouri, Indian Territory and Arkansas, are in convention at Topeka on wage scale and other matters.
Secretary Root, announcing the retirement of Major-General Brooke, spoke in high terms of his record extending over a period of over 40 years.

A census bureau bulletin gives valuable statistics on the farming industry and describes a chapter on irrigation statistics.
(Wednesday, July 23.)
Fire, the origin of which has not yet been ascertained, destroyed the Southern Pacific depot at Lillia, California. Charles Schill, aged 25, acting station agent, was burned to death.

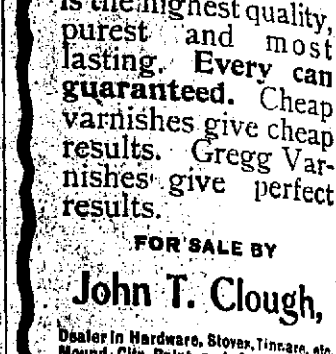
Congressman Walter J. Smith was re-nominated at Council Bluffs, Iowa, by the Republicans of the Ninth district.
George von Meyer, United States ambassador to Italy, and Alberto, Santodominis, the Brazilian ambassador, were among the passengers on the steamer Kron Prinz Wilhelm, which arrived in New York yesterday from Bremen.

Montallan and Pellardo, the ladroie chiefs, have broken through the constabulary cordon in Cayle province and have escaped to the mountains. A number of ladrones were killed in earlier attempts to force the cordon.
Secretary Root has issued a circular bearing on the necessity for technical instruction for the newly-appointed officers in the army.

FOREIGN

Friday, July 18.
William Johnston, conservative member of parliament for South Belfast, died of pneumonia at Bally Kilbeg, County Down, Ireland.
The consularship at Capetown over telegrams, the Brazilian ambassador, were among the passengers on the steamer Kron Prinz Wilhelm, which arrived in New York yesterday from Bremen.

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Gregg Varnish

is the highest quality, purest and most lasting. Every can guaranteed. Cheap varnishes give cheap results. Gregg Varnishes give perfect results.

FOR SALE BY
John T. Clough,

Dealer in Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, etc.
Mound City Paint and Glass Varnish.
Gregg Varnish absolutely guaranteed.

former Orange River Colony, with purse of \$1,000 before she sailed for Europe with her husband. Mr. Steen was in pitiable condition from entire fever, arms and legs were partially paralyzed and he was unable to open his eyelids.

Earl Cadogan has resigned the lieutenantancy of Ireland.
(Sunday, July 23.)
The American line Belgarda, in Philadelphia for Queenstown and Liverpool, was towed into Halifax by a British tugboat. The Belgarda, whose shaft is broken. All on board are well.

King Leopold of Belgium, whose wife Alberta is lying in the Solent, but King Edward on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and stayed half hour with him.
King Edward's condition continues to be all that could be desired.

(Monday, July 21.)
John W. Mackay, the San Francisco millionaire, died yesterday at his residence near London.
King Edward continues to get better. He attended divine service yesterday, the yacht.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph reports that an engagement has taken place at Strazica, European Turkey, between a force of 300 Bulgarian troops and a body of Turkish regulars. Twenty-five Turks, the correspondent says, were killed.

(Tuesday, July 22.)
The steamship Primus, with 155 passengers on board, was sunk by a tug the Elbe river. Estimates of the loss range from \$5 to \$6.
Dispatch from St. Petersburg says ferryboat, while crossing the river Volga at Berenski, sank and 53 harvesters were drowned.

Wednesday, July 23.
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. H. Reid returned London after a tour of Scotland. Reid went by rail, meeting the remainder of his party at Skibo castle, the seat of Andrew Carnegie.

Besides an apostolic delegate for the Philippine Islands, the Vatican is preparing to appoint an archbishop of Manila, who will probably be Bishop Sebaste Gotschard Messmer, (a Swiss) former canon law at the Catholic university Washington since 1899.

Religious riots have occurred in Pape several arrests resulting.

FREE

EDUCATION

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS



VERY boy or girl in the state of Colorado has an opportunity to make good use of time during school vacation. You may have finished in the High school and want to go to college. WE WILL SEND YOU. Perhaps you prefer a business education? If so, we will send you to one of the best business colleges in the state.

It Costs You Nothing But Effort

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE of Colorado Springs, the best, cleanest and most reliable Weekly Newspaper published west of the Mississippi River, is desirous of increasing the number of its readers, and to this end offers its agents the most valuable premiums ever given by a western newspaper.

The premiums are as follows:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1st—A Scholarship in THE COLORADO COLLEGE of Colorado Springs, covering a full course of four years, CASH VALUE | \$150.00 |
| 2d—A Scholarship in the Modern School of Business, at Denver, covering full course of six months, CASH VALUE | \$50.00 |
| 3d—A Cash Premium of | \$35.00 |
| 4th—A Cash Premium of | \$25.00 |
| 5th—A Cash Premium of | \$20.00 |
| 6th—A Cash Premium of | \$15.00 |
| 7th—A Cash Premium of | \$10.00 |
| 8th—A Cash Premium of | \$10.00 |
| 9th—A Cash Premium of | \$10.00 |
| 10th—A Cash Premium of | \$10.00 |

The above premiums will be paid to the man, woman, boy or girl who will send in between now and September 1, the largest number of paid annual subscriptions to the WEEKLY GAZETTE. The one sending in the largest number shall have the option of any of the first three premiums. The one sending in the second largest number shall have the second choice of the first three, and the one sending in the third largest number shall receive the remaining premium. The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th premiums will be given to those sending in the next largest lists respectively.

Do not think because you live in a small populated district that you have no chance of winning—remember, in the large cities and towns more daily papers are read.

There is no limit set to the number of subscriptions necessary to win. He or she who lives in the smallest rural district may be the winner.

No subscriptions are to be taken at less than the regular rate, \$1 per year.

Send in subscriptions every Monday, together with Postoffice or Express Money Order, made payable to WEEKLY GAZETTE.

This competition is open to all, and you will find your friends will help you in the laudable ambition of securing an education.

This is an opportunity that does not offer once in a lifetime, as a liberal education will be worth to the winner thousands of dollars, and at the same time those who do not win the leading prizes will be amply compensated for their labor.

IN ADDITION to the premiums offered THE WEEKLY GAZETTE WILL PAY TO ITS AGENTS 25 CENTS FOR EACH PAID ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION. This amount may be retained when making the remittance.

If you desire to enter this contest send us your name and address and we will send you sample copy of THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

For any further information, write to

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, Colorado Springs.

Popular Summer School Courses to Be-

PROFESSOR WYCKOFF'S LECTURES TO BE GIVEN IN THE EVENING.

gin Wednesday at Colorado College

FACULTY INCLUDES LEADING HISTORIAN, BOTANIST AND GEOLOGIST OF THE WEST.

An announcement just made by President Robinson of the Chautauqua association will be received with pleasure by hundreds of people of this community who have desired to hear Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff, the noted sociologist, during his term of lectures in the summer school course, and who for various reasons would be prevented from attending day lectures.

The summer school, which opens this week will continue two weeks before the opening of the Chautauqua assembly on the grounds west of Colorado city, and it is now arranged to make the Wyckoff lectures popular during that period by changing one-half of the course to an evening course from July 23 to August 5. Owing to the sessions of the assembly occupying both afternoon and evening from the latter date, the Wyckoff lectures will be given in the regular schedule after August 5. The change, however, will allow business men to enjoy 10 of the best of Professor Wyckoff's talks.

The association is desirous that every one should hear Professor Wyckoff and have an opportunity to study the great social questions and therefore a special price of 35 cents has been placed on the single admission tickets and a rate of \$3 for the lectures of the first two weeks or \$5 for the entire course. The evening lectures will be given in the auditorium of the Perkins hall.

Secretary Robinson will open his office in the office of the dean in Perkins hall, Colorado college, tomorrow, and registration will begin at once for the classes commencing work the 23d. The teachers for the school have begun arriving, but no social functions will occur until Thursday evening, when a public reception will be given by the citizens of Colorado Springs, Colorado city and Manitou to the instructors and students from out of the city.

The complete organization of the school with schedule of classes follows: Executive Committee—Dr. J. R. Robinson, president National Chautauqua association; Edward S. Parsons, acting president Colorado college; John Dietrich, superintendent city schools; Louis A. Ehrlich, Crosby Ehrlich investment company; Atherton Noyes, professor of English, Colorado college; W. J. Truesdale, secretary.

Advisory Council for Colorado—Mrs. Helen Grenfell, state superintendent public instruction, Denver; President James H. Baker, University of Colorado, Boulder; President Z. K. Snyder, State Normal school, Greeley; Aaron Love, superintendent of schools, Denver; J. F. Keating, superintendent of schools, Pueblo; Edward C. Elliott, superintendent of schools, Leadville.

Advisory Council for Kansas—Hon. Frank Nelson, state superintendent of public instruction, Topeka; Francis H. Snow, professor natural history, University of Kansas, Lawrence; J. A. Gentry, superintendent of schools, Emporia; Frank B. Dyer, former superintendent of schools, Wichita; John MacDonald, editor Western School Journal, Topeka.

Advisory Council for Nebraska—Hon. J. R. Robinson, president National Chautauqua association; Charles E. Bessey, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; W. A. Clark, state normal school, Peru; C. G. Tars, superintendent of schools, Hastings; George L. Taylor, editor The Nebraska Teacher, Lincoln.

Advisory Council for Missouri—President R. H. Jesse, University of Missouri, Columbia; F. Louis Soltan, superintendent of schools, St. Louis; G. F. Buchanan, superintendent of schools, St. Louis; James B. Merwin, editor American School and College Journal, St. Louis.

Advisory Council for Texas—W. S. Sutton, professor of pedagogy, University of Texas, Austin; President Oscar H. Cooper, Baylor university, Waco; T. G. Harris, superintendent of schools, Austin; J. M. Fendley, county superintendent of schools, Galveston.

THE FACULTY.
School of Pedagogy and Psychology—President W. A. Clark, Nebraska State Normal; President Z. K. Snyder, Colorado State Normal; Dr. E. C. Landauer, Colorado college.

School of History and Political Science—Frederick J. Turner, University of Wisconsin; Walter A. Wyckoff, Princeton university.

School of Physical Sciences (Botany and Geology)—Charles E. Bessey, University of Nebraska; W. O. Crosby, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; T. G. Harris, superintendent of schools, Austin; J. M. Fendley, county superintendent of schools, Galveston.

School of English and American Literature—A. H. Thorndike, Western Reserve university.

School of Modern Languages (German, French, Spanish)—C. G. Rathmann, Garfield school, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Louise Rheinhardt, Colorado Springs high school.

School of Fine Arts (Drawing, Music, Calligraphy)—Lucy S. Silke, Chicago public schools; S. H. Hildreth, College of Music, University of Denver; Anna M. Hellesman, Colorado State Normal.

School of Primary Methods—Mary G. Carson, Denver; M. Florence Littlefield, Colorado Springs.

President Clark's lectures will be in number, beginning July 23 and continuing August 7, and will be upon the subject "Pedagogy Treated from the Psychological Standpoint," as follows:

Pedagogy as a Science: Subject matter, method, relation to psychology, teaching as affirmative guidance; Nature of teaching, relation of the art of teaching to the science of pedagogy, influence of teaching on the child's development.

Dr. Bessey's course in botany will cover the four-week period, July 23 to August 20, as follows:

1. Primitive plant forms. 2. Sea forms. 3. Poor relations, i. e., disease of plants. 4. Lowly liverworts, and leafy stemmed mosses. 5. Ferns and flowering plants. 6. How plants feed. 7. How plants grow. 8. Plants that steal. 9. The romantic story of the lichens. 10. How plants move. 11. The oldest method of reproduction. 12. The beginnings of a new method. 13. How a new fern is produced. 14. How and why seeds are formed. 15. The escape of the little plant from its prison. 16. Some notable plant travelers. 17. How the trees came into the great plains. 18. Plant communities on the Colorado mountains. 19. Plant communities in Colorado mountains. 20. The struggle for place.

A laboratory work in this course will be given in the field. There will be field-work every day, in which all members of the class are invited to participate. Good stout walking shoes and suitable clothing (including protection against stings) are necessary for comfortable field-work. Each student should have a pocket lens, and it is desirable to have, also, a "collecting box," and a stout knife.

Professor Crosby's course will be given in the field, July 23 to August 20, as follows:

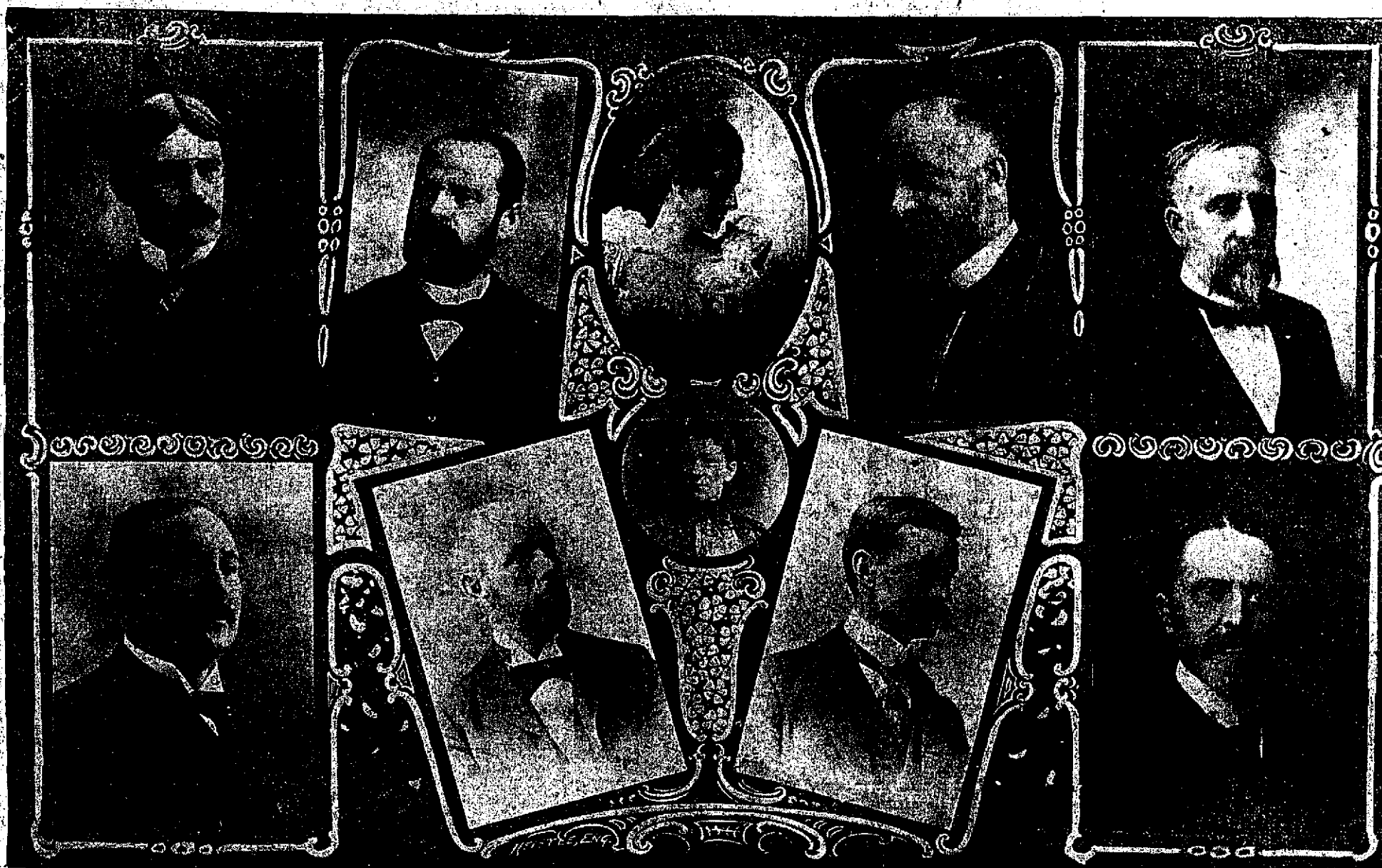
1. The evolution of the human race. 2. The evolution of the human mind. 3. The evolution of the human body. 4. The evolution of the human soul. 5. The evolution of the human spirit. 6. The evolution of the human intellect. 7. The evolution of the human will. 8. The evolution of the human emotion. 9. The evolution of the human imagination. 10. The evolution of the human conscience. 11. The evolution of the human reason. 12. The evolution of the human faith. 13. The evolution of the human hope. 14. The evolution of the human love. 15. The evolution of the human charity. 16. The evolution of the human justice. 17. The evolution of the human truth. 18. The evolution of the human beauty. 19. The evolution of the human goodness. 20. The evolution of the human holiness.

Dr. Thorndike's course in education will cover the four-week period, July 23 to August 20, as follows:

1. The nature of education. 2. The purpose of education. 3. The methods of education. 4. The materials of education. 5. The environment of education. 6. The individuality of education. 7. The sociality of education. 8. The morality of education. 9. The politics of education. 10. The economics of education. 11. The aesthetics of education. 12. The religion of education. 13. The philosophy of education. 14. The psychology of education. 15. The sociology of education. 16. The anthropology of education. 17. The geology of education. 18. The botany of education. 19. The zoology of education. 20. The cosmology of education.

Dr. Snyder's course in the history of education will cover the four-week period, July 23 to August 20, as follows:

1. The history of education in the United States. 2. The history of education in Europe. 3. The history of education in Asia. 4. The history of education in Africa. 5. The history of education in Australia. 6. The history of education in the Pacific. 7. The history of education in the Middle East. 8. The history of education in the Balkans. 9. The history of education in the Caucasus. 10. The history of education in the Crimea. 11. The history of education in the Caucasus. 12. The history of education in the Crimea. 13. The history of education in the Caucasus. 14. The history of education in the Crimea. 15. The history of education in the Caucasus. 16. The history of education in the Crimea. 17. The history of education in the Caucasus. 18. The history of education in the Crimea. 19. The history of education in the Caucasus. 20. The history of education in the Crimea.



Some of the Instructors of the Summer School which will Open in Colorado College Wednesday.

CHARLES E. BESSEY,
Professor of Botany University of Nebraska.

H. S. BLAKESLEE,
Dean of the College of Music, Denver University.

ANNA M. HELLEMAN,
of the Colorado State Normal School.

PROF. E. L. PAYNE,
State Normal School of Kansas.

PROF. A. H. THORNDIKE,
of Western Reserve University.

W. A. CLARK,
President of Nebraska State Normal School.

WALTER A. WYCKOFF,
of Princeton University.

MRS. LOUISE REINHARDT,
of Colorado Springs.

PROF. W. O. CROSBY,
of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

PRESIDENT Z. K. SNYDER,
of Colorado State Normal School.

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The various and delicate factors of copper just shone to a superlative degree, for quite a revolution in the dairy business of Colorado. Success depended most vitally upon the utmost care and cleanliness; so there was an impracticable demand for a particular cleaning of premises and thereafter every precaution and ceaseless vigilance that there be no chance for other than the best of results.

The farmers of the district have cheerfully complied with and co-operated most interestedly in procuring all the needed facilities for handling the milk expeditiously and neatly. Sanitary conditions have been greatly improved as to stock barns, feeding, etc. It has been understood from the beginning that no milk will be accepted unless fully up to the standard.

About 30 ice houses have been constructed since the company was organized and now the town of Lupton is the center of the most up-to-date dairy community in the west. The farmers feel well compensated, as the price paid them for their milk is 30 per cent. above that paid at the creameries.

An almost important factor is the care used in putting up the milk product. The second floor of the main building is furnished with the latest and best machinery for the manufacture of cans. Here, too, only the best of materials are used. Tin, etc., is shipped in by the carload and the foreman and his six girl assistants turn out on the premises 7,000 tested cans in a 10-hour day. By this means the solder and other materials are safe-guarded as purity is assured.

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A VERY PROMISING INDUSTRY

The Colorado Condensed Milk Company Located at Fort Lupton, Colorado

One of the newest enterprises among the many that tend toward the development of the vast and varied resources of the state is the Colorado Condensed Milk company. The factory is located at Fort Lupton and it is the only plant of the kind between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast.

As the mountain states furnish the best of markets for the product of this factory, the residents in mining towns and camps are already becoming

the best suited for the business of any in the state. It is quite near the railroad station and a switch runs care to the very door of the factory. Substantial buildings were especially planned and constructed of Boulder pressed brick and first-class materials were used in every part.

The main building is 44 feet wide and 150 feet long; the boiler house 20x24, receiving room 18x24, separating room 20x24 and ice house 24x50. Material last Monday and inspected the place very thoroughly. Not only were the various processes most instructive and interesting, but the "pick and span" appearance of everything was little short of a marvel. Not a whiff was there of sour milk, although the day was a

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1902.

Published Every Thursday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

DEMOCRATIC REORGANIZATION.

HERE is a small number of people who vote the Democratic ticket because it is Democratic. No matter what candidates might be nominated, or what principles might be included in the platform, they would still be found within the party ranks. But outside of this comparatively small number, the American voter generally, in the Democratic party as well as in others, is an intelligent and reasonable being who wants to know what and whom he is voting for.

This explains why it is necessary for the Democratic party to accomplish the work of reorganization before it can have any hope of gaining control of national affairs.

In 1896 the Democratic convention at Chicago made a radical departure from the previous political principles of the party. Up to that time the main issue had been the tariff. The failure of the Cleveland administration, and the hard times that had come upon the country made it evident that something new and radical was the only hope for the party. As a result of the situation, Mr. Bryan was able to secure the nomination, and there was written in the platform the doctrine of free silver and the other tenets of what has come to be known as Bryanism. In 1900 Mr. Bryan retained his hold upon the party, and was even more completely defeated than in 1896. The electoral vote in his favor was derived almost entirely from the southern states, the ring-ridden cities of the north, and from those western states in which a fusion upon false issues still prevailed.

The defeat of Mr. Bryan in 1900 was, in the general opinion, conclusive as to the judgment of the American people upon the doctrines with which he was identified, as well as upon his personal candidacy. It may be true that Mr. Bryan still commands the support of the great majority of those who cast their vote for him in 1900, but it is practically certain that it is impossible for him or his principles to receive the support of a majority of the people of the United States, either in congress or in the electoral college, and so long as the Democratic party is controlled by Mr. Bryan, and its platforms written by himself and his friends, it has not the slightest hope of success.

It is those facts that have led to a movement for Democratic reorganization, and naturally enough, those Democrats who have been opposed to Mr. Bryan, some of them even to the extent of a temporary desertion from the party ranks, have taken the lead in the movement. Unfortunately, however, for the party welfare, Mr. Cleveland and his friends have a record of failure and of popular disapproval that is only slightly surpassed by that of the Bryanites. The popular memory is a short one, but the impression made upon it by the Cleveland hard times of 1893 to 1896 was deep enough to be lasting, and for every accusation or sneer that may be thrown against Mr. Bryan, a counterpart may easily be found ready for service against Mr. Cleveland.

Whatever may be said against Mr. Bryan and his principles, it is the firm belief of the great majority of Americans that he is honest and sincere in his beliefs, and that he really would rather do and profess what he believes to be right, rather than to win success by a sacrifice of his political convictions. It is this sincerity of Mr. Bryan and this devotion to his principles that gives the strength to his present position. He probably realizes that he has no hope of political preferment in a reorganized Democracy, but that does not affect the truth of his proposition, that the Democracy cannot be turned over to the control of the Cleveland and Hill men without a sacrifice of its political principles and a repudiation of its recent attitude.

If it was certain that Mr. Bryan would be able to command the support of a large number of Democrats, the prospects for Democratic reorganization would be much more unfavorable than they now are. But if the sources of Mr. Bryan's support in 1900 are analyzed, it is evident that there are only a few voters upon whom he can depend in his present position. Certainly, the southern Democrats are not devoted to his person or to his particular principles. Tammany in New York and the similar organizations in other cities merely adopted Bryanism as a temporary cloak or banner. Only in a few of the western states is there any real and sincere devotion to the principles of Bryanism, and even in those it is a question as to what strength Mr. Bryan will be able to command in a crisis.

The best chance of success for the Democratic party would be to find some new question of paramount importance to the American people upon which it could appeal to them for their support under leaders not directly identified with any of the dead issues of the past. Unfortunately such an issue does not exist. If the Republican party should place itself in the wrong upon one of the newer questions, the Democrats would have an opportunity. The attempt is being made to use the trust question, and the question of "imperialism." In this way, but so far, the Republican party appears to have a better record upon both of these matters than the Democrats, and there is no opportunity for them to appeal to the voters to drop old differences and unite in saving the country from the trusts or from the imperialists.

From this analysis of the political situation, it would appear that the Democrats have no prospect of getting a majority in the coming congressional elections, and this is admitted generally by the Democrats themselves. It would also appear that unless the Democrats succeed in reorganizing the party, and in finding new issues and leaders generally acceptable, they have not even the beginning of a good campaign for 1904.

AN EARLY CONVENTION ADVISABLE.

SEVERAL of the leading Republican papers of Colorado, notably the Telluride Journal, are advocating a long state campaign.

They set forth that if the Republican party is to win in the coming contest, it must in the first place nominate a set of candidates against whom nothing detrimental can be truthfully alleged, either as regards personal character or political connections. The longer such candidates are before the people, and the better they become known, the stronger they will be. It is also important that there should be a thorough discussion of the political issues now before the people, and that a sufficient opportunity should be given for newspapers and speakers to discuss these matters before the people, and for the people to form an intelligent opinion of them.

The coming campaign promises to be one of the most interesting as well as one of the most important recorded in this state. It is a critical time in our public affairs. Three congressmen are to be elected, and in choosing them the people of Colorado will be called upon to decide whether they will exert their political influence in the Republican party in behalf of such measures and

interests as concern them, or whether they will continue their past policy of futile and unreasonable opposition as a part of the Democratic minority in congress.

In state affairs there is to be elected, the full state ticket, and the people will be called upon to pass judgment upon the acts and omissions of the fusion Thirtieth general assembly and the fusion state officials. Among these is the infamous gerrymandering of the senatorial and representative districts. There will also be presented to the people of the state several proposed amendments to the state constitution, some of them of the highest importance, and all of them worthy of serious consideration.

Under the circumstances, the movement for an early convention is entirely proper and reasonable.

The state convention should be held not later than September 1. This will give an opportunity for the people to acquaint themselves with the merits of the candidates, and with the political issues.

Many of the eastern states, with political questions of much less importance than ours, and with a population much more easily reached, have already held their conventions, nominated their tickets, and begun the campaign.

The Republicans of this state should lose no time in getting to work and in making a vigorous and aggressive campaign for the overthrow of fusion, domination, the end of fusion misgovernment, and the re-establishment of intelligence and good sense with full control by the people of public affairs, as the leading motives of our state politics.

Colorado is doing itself an infinite amount of injury by remaining out of the Republican party, and it is the manifest duty of every Republican, and of all other citizens concerned for the welfare of the state, to do everything possible to secure first the nomination of the right sort of Republican candidates, and second everything possible to bring about their triumphant election.

THE INCREASING GOLD SUPPLY.

A FRENCH economist has figured out that in the course of five years the annual production of gold for the world will amount to \$400,000,000, and he discusses what the effect of this increase will be on business and on property values. He estimates the total amount of gold in the world as ten billions, but that is a question on which authorities differ and one almost impossible of satisfactory settlement. The annual production is the immediately practical question. At present the year 1899 holds the record for amount of gold produced, but the outbreak of the Boer war practically stopped mining in the Transvaal and caused its production to fall from \$80,000,000 to \$8,000,000. While there was an increased output in the United States and Canada of nearly \$15,000,000 in 1901 compared with 1899, there was a net decrease of \$51,000,000 in the world's production. But with the resumption of mining in the Transvaal, as a result of peace, the old rate of production should be equalled or even surpassed, and we are confronted with the question how can we absorb it all and what effect will this great stock of gold have on values? Will the value of gold decrease and the price of everything measured in gold increase?

The French authority thinks not; he believes that any probable increase will be offset by growth of population, by the necessities of an expanding commerce and by the adoption of the gold standard by countries now using paper and silver. He explains how gold distributes itself; first it passes into the hands of the workmen and employees in the form of wages, then to the people who provide the necessities of the mines, such as machinery and powder, then to the capitalists who own them in the form of profits. Thus a large part of the gold comes quickly to the banks and to the stock market. In the banks it has the effect of increasing the amount of floating capital and so lowering the interest rate; on the stock market it raises the price of fluctuating values represented by listed stocks. Another result of this influx of gold is the stimulation of the market for luxuries such as new houses, furnishings and objects of art. Periods of increasing gold supply are marked by stimulation of business and the spirit of enterprise in seeking new ventures; they are the harvest time of the promoter. The conclusions of this French economist are drawn on a large scale and refer to the world-wide effects on capital and business. That they are scientific and true would seem to be proved by our local experience. With the influx of gold from Cripple Creek, the floating capital in the banks was largely increased by new deposits; the fluctuating values of the stock exchange were inflated by speculative demand and business enterprises stimulated; the market for luxuries was stimulated as our rich mining men built and furnished new homes and lived on a more extensive scale than formerly.

But whatever the effect of the increasing gold supply may be on values, it is certain that the search for and mining of the precious metal will go on without ceasing. A too great supply of gold is a very remote danger.

WHAT SECRETARY VILAS SAYS.

WILLIAM F. VILAS of Wisconsin was secretary of the interior under President Cleveland. He has never apologized for it, and may therefore be fairly presumed to bear his full share for the acts and failures of that administration.

Therefore when ex-Secretary Vilas addresses his fellow countrymen on the general political situation and rails against Republicanism, protection and trusts, it is only fair to ask him: whether on the whole he does not think the present conditions are preferable to those existing in 1896 when the Cleveland administration was borrowing money to pay the running expenses of the government, and the Democratic congress had done its worst towards ruining American industry.

The essential difference between Bryan Democracy and Cleveland Democracy is this, that while the great majority of intelligent Americans believe that Bryanism would ruin the country, about the same number know that as a matter of history Clevelandism did temporarily ruin us.

It was the failure of the Cleveland administration that made Bryan possible as a candidate and Bryanism possible as a platform. There is no living man who is qualified to tell which is the worse, Bryanism or Clevelandism, but either one of them is so bad that the nation would be evidently crazy to entrust itself to the care of either one of them.

Intending camping parties should remember that the Colorado state law provides that no one shall be allowed to camp, either for business or pleasure, in any forest district outside of the county in which they legally reside, without first taking out a permit to do so. A number of persons have recently been put to serious inconvenience through a failure to comply with the provisions of this law.

The Sultan of Backfold has decided not to drive the United States government out of business. The sultan is entitled to congratulations for his good sense in placing his name alongside those of Sitting Bull, Geronimo and Aguirre.

IMPROVED REPUBLICAN CONDITIONS.

NOTHING indicates more strongly the improved conditions in the Republican party of Colorado than the manner in which candidates are presenting themselves for the various offices to be filled at the coming election.

Were there not a pretty general belief that the Republicans have an excellent chance to win, candidates would not be so numerous, and this is in itself a most hopeful sign.

But even more important in its bearing upon the Republican chances for this fall is the indication of a general belief that a fair chance is to be given to all candidates, that no boss or gang is going to dictate the nominations, and that the vote of a convention whose members are freely chosen by the people will determine the composition of the ticket.

Chairman Fairley of the state committee, and Chairman Lowry of the Arapahoe county committee are already on record as having declared against any ring or caucus rule in the coming conventions, and there should be no attempt on the part of anyone to fix up a slate or to determine in advance of the conventions who shall be their nominees. While well-posted Republicans are not disposed to question their sincerity, both these chairmen would do well to shun the federal office-holding crowd which is boasting that it controls their actions.

Republicans generally are glad to know that there are so many excellent candidates available. The more, the better; and all Republicans who feel that they can serve the state and the party and add to the chances of Republican success by having their names on the ticket, should not hesitate to make the fact known. Not all of them can be placed on the ticket, to be sure, but all will loyally give their support to the ticket approved by the conventions, provided that this selection is the result of the unimpeded judgment of the people and free from any taint of gang rule or boss dictation.

SUCCESSFUL DIPLOMACY.

HERE certainly can be no better measure of diplomatic success than to get what one wants. The production of an impression, that is to say, making the other man believe that one's nation is great, wealthy or powerful, or that a certain king is particularly gifted along a certain line, is an aid toward the accomplishment of the desired result, but certainly there can be no doubt that the result itself is of more importance than the means by which it is obtained.

There are two kinds of diplomacy, the new and the old. The diplomat of the old school was trained to conceal his purpose and the real reasons for it. His effort was to mislead and to confuse those with whom he had to deal, in the hope that in some moment of carelessness or aberration the point might be gained.

The diplomat of the new school is entirely different. He states his object frankly and openly and relies upon argument to secure the result.

But there is a more essential difference between the new school of diplomacy and the old than a mere question of procedure. The old diplomacy was the product of a political state of affairs in which each nation was trying to prosper and to extend its dominion at the expense of its neighbors. The natural condition was war. Peace was the interval between wars, and diplomacy the preparation for more wars. The purposes of one nation were pretty certain to be antagonistic to those of another, and the reasonable method of seeking to attain them was by deceit, trickery, threats and misrepresentations.

As compared with this diplomacy of militarism, the new diplomacy is distinctly commercial. It rests upon the assumption that international dealings should be for the benefit of both parties to the transaction and that a good bargain works both ways. The purpose of the new diplomacy is an exchange of benefits, or co-operation towards a common object, and its natural method is a direct, frank and explicit statement of the object sought and the reasons by which it is supported.

A good illustration of the new diplomacy is to be found in the negotiations between the United States and the papal authorities now being brought to such a conspicuously successful termination.

Under the old method the first assumption would have been that the views and interests of Washington and of Rome must necessarily be different and hostile. The real facts in the case would have been carefully concealed, the purpose of the American government would have been misrepresented and skillful liars and chafers would have been sent to Rome for the purpose of trying to cheat the church authorities into giving us something they did not wish to give and something different from what we pretended to want. Had the American diplomats gone to Rome in any such spirit they would have received what they gave and the result would have been much less favorable to us.

But instead of that the Americans took it for granted that the settlement of the dispute over the friars' lands would be to the interest of the Catholic church as well as to that of the American government. They stated plainly the sort of a settlement they wanted, and the reasons why they believed it would be a good thing for all concerned, and they obtained what they went after.

And so Europe gets another example of the American diplomacy, which is not, as some suppose, a new method for getting the better of the other fellow, but merely a common-sense and business-like way of getting together with the other fellow for the common good.

It is estimated that there will be a loss of \$2,000,000 or more to corn planters along the Mississippi river in the next few days. So far as the general crop of the country is concerned, we may find solace in Paul Morton's statement that there will be this year a record-breaking crop of two and a half billion bushels of corn, but that does not help the Iowa farmers who are losing their year's work.

Gazette Gayeties

THE MERRY WHIRL OF THE SINGING REEL.

A dying moon, and the gladsome tune of the feathered tribe in the fresh-bled trees;
The first dull gray of the new-born day and the low sweet sound of the gentle breeze;
The incense fumes of the wild-rose blooms and the red-winged blackbird's clarion peal;
The first swift rise to the floating flies—then the merry whirl of the singing reel!

The blinding gleam of the bright sunbeam as it strikes aslant where the rattle sings;
The dragon-fly darting swiftly by and the crackling noise of the locust's wings;
The plunging frog from the meadow bog and the musk-rat out for a morning meal;
A passing flash—then a powerful dash—and the merry whirl of the singing reel!

The sweetness rare of the morning air and the soft, cool touch of the dew-moist grass;
The honey-bee humming noisily and the kiss of the zephyrs as they pass;
The note of love of the mating dove, and the hues that the opening flowers reveal;
The well-known sign of a straining line—then the merry whirl of the singing reel!

The careful crawl to the waterfall and the pool beneath where the waters boil;
The swing full true of the split bamboo and the silent flight of the silken coil;
The fall so light of the feathers bright that disguise the sharp-barbed hook of steel;
The rise! The strike! Then no music like the merry whirl of the singing reel!

AN OLD QUERY REVISED.

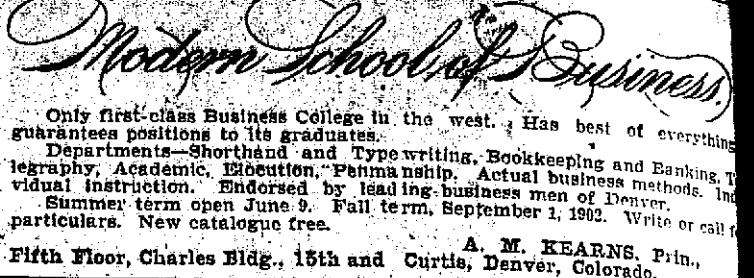
"Say, how would you like to be the meat man?"

A REMINDER.

Now, when in irrigating ditch
The waters down the highway flow,
It doth remind a man that he
Would gladly soon a-fishing go.

THE FASCINATOR.

"I don't dare to ask you to marry me, dear. You know I am so wild and dissipated."
"Oh, Jack, darling, I'm yours forever!"



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A. M. KEARNS, Prin.,
Fifth Floor, Charles Bldg., 15th and Curtis, Denver, Colorado.

The Martyr of Manila.
(N. Y. Mail and Express.)
Aguinaldo is so hard to lose as he was to catch. Martyrdom he finds to be the "clane, dachit" job that royalty was once declared to be. He is as free as a bird to fit where he wills, but his chain is a permanent one. All his luxuries provided, including protection from the friends of men to whom he gave the "happy dispatch" in his own little Philippine war, has aroused the conviction in his mind that the lucky bird is the bird that is killed.

These are the happy days for the anti-imperialists who took such long and loving paths to prove this pompous proclamationist a pocket-edition of Washington, Hampden, Garibaldi, Kosciuszko, and Von Winkler, bound in brown, and as by his own act, the final touches upon the picture drawn graphically by Admiral Dewey. He pleads to be allowed to remain in prison; consents to pay a social call upon Governor Wright only on condition that he be allowed to sit out at night, and for the sake of saving himself from the vengeance of friends of his murdered victims, hopes to come to the United States as soon as he can stow himself aboard a ship.

Best commentaries upon the talk of the Philippines' comprehension of the Republic's institutions and fitness for enlightenment is given in one of his characteristic requests. The little band of "Evening Post" supporters, who have answered a summons to meet in the city, are not to be deceived by the denials of their past adjectives from denying that he is able and greatest of all his countrymen. Yet he imagines that a word from General Chaffee would release him from all requirements to answer a summons to meet in the city courts. This in itself tells what would have been the administration of justice under the dictatorship of Aguinaldo, lover of loot, assassin of allies, self-confessed coward, but now forever "George Washington" of the "Evening Post."

Ageing Rapidly.
(Philadelphia Times.)
A conductor on one of the Reading "locals" was handed a ticket for Wayne Junction by a lady who boarded the train the other day in the company of a bright-looking little girl. She looked at the child, and then asked for another ticket.
"I've never had to pay for her before," was the mother's reply.
How old is she? asked the conductor.
"Five years,"
"Why, mamma! I'm six!" protested the child.
"She's—she's nearly six," hurriedly explained the mother. "That is, she's just going to be six." The conductor looked at the mother for a moment, and then, as he turned away, said:
"Well, madam, if I were you, I'd buy a ticket for her on the return trip. She's likely to be all of six by then."

Tracy at Glenwood.
(Glenwood Springs Avalanche.)
It is not generally known that Harry Tracy, the escaped convict who is leading the officers a merry chase in Washington, made a one night stand in the Glenwood county jail. It was when Tracy, having been out of the Routt county jail and had been recaptured by a party headed by the sheriff of Routt county.
He brought Tracy through Glenwood to take him to the Pitkin county jail. Tracy, it is said, was on the safe side by keeping him here over night.
This is one jail from which Tracy did not break out, but his captors took no chances with him. He was brought in here by a party of men, who were not removed during his stay.
Sheriff Adams has a photograph of Tracy which was furnished him when the latter subsequently broke jail at Aspen. The picture and the accompanying description show the convict to be a well-kempt, but man of medium height. He has a hard countenance and the eyes are deep set and have an expression of cunning. It is said that there are nine or ten murder charges pending against him, most of which were committed during his jail-breaking escapades.

Tracy was an old-time resident of Eagle county, having lived for a number of years at Gilman where he was employed by William Nottingham in his timber camp. He has relatives at Gilman yet. He was generally considered as a bad man, but never got into any serious trouble while on the trail. From there he drifted to the "Hole in the Wall" country where he killed a stockman for which he was arrested and taken to Hahn's Peak for safe-keeping. He broke jail and the next morning the sheriff followed him by stage. When only a few miles from town, the stage was held up by Tracy who compelled the driver to stop and gave the sheriff, who was the only passenger, and drove him a number of miles into a desolate country. He left the coach with both driver and the sheriff inside, bound hand and foot. He mounted the best horse in the team and supplying himself with the sheriff's ammunition and rode off.
A few days later he was surrounded and captured by a posse of cow punchers who turned him over to the authorities of Pitkin county for safe keeping in the jail at Aspen. Here Tracy made his escape by beating up the jailer. He cleared his pursuers and made his way to the coast where he got into the present trouble.

Vatican Diplomacy.
(New York Evening Post.)
Again the Vatican diplomats smile demurely, and say they will do it. American negotiators were not so slow. It is a kind of malicious satisfaction, apparently, which indolent Rome takes in showing itself swifter than rushing America. Our cocksure press was telling us how Gov. Taft would open the eyes of the sleepy prelates of the Curia, and show them an example of Yankee dispatch of business; but now, for the second time, it is the Vatican which has come promptly to time with its answer. How Gov. Taft has to ask for fresh delays until Secretary Root and President Roosevelt can put their heads together and make up their minds whether they really want to send the Holy See an ultimatum. It is a thorny question, the Vatican says, and it is likely to prick their hands before they get through. Catholic diplomacy was not born yesterday. Nor is the whole religious situation in the archipelago as simple as it is easy for our enthusiastic Protestants to assume. The Vatican believes that providence took to the Philippines for the express purpose of opening a new Catholic country to Protestant missionaries. With their own government, sternly rebuking all attempts to interfere with the religious preferences of the natives, they are going over bodily to the Protestant

How to Prevent Coal Strikes.

When the United States government shall buy the coal fields of America and operate them in the name of the people, there will be no more coal strikes. Miners will be paid for their fair hours of work, and consumers will escape the regular coal gouges. Boys who are now put into the mines before they are old enough to be for the task, the measure with their pitiful wages, will be kept in school to learn the lessons of usefulness. Thanks to John Marshall, the father of the American Constitution, and by the same token, the father of American Socialism, Mr. George Wilson of Lexington, Mass., reminds me, the federal government has indisputable power to take out of the mines all the wealth needed for the transaction. When will it be the government's sense? (From "Notes on the Coal Problem," Frank Putnam, in the Nation.)

on rock and when this is reached, oil or gas may be struck. The company is boring the well with the hope of striking water and of having an artesian well for the mill.

Persons attracted Mr. Brown's attention and he at once communicated with the Denver bank. The officers of that institution stated that none of their bank was worthless and Mr. Brown notified the police of the occurrence, stating to them that he believed Smith to be insane. His arrest followed the examination into his mental condition proving absolutely that his mind was unbalanced.

It was also learned that Smith went to a clothing house in the city and purchased \$30 worth of clothing for which he gave a check. He left the clothing at the store. He bought a level in the same way and also rented a house.

His actions while under the supervision of Dr. Richardson and the police were entirely sane. However, he first told them he had been in Denver where he had dissipated very heavily and later told them he had never been in that town. When asked about the checks he had passed he replied: "What checks?" He then told a rambling story about his doings in this city and when he attempted to speak under the questioning of the police

**MR. CARINGTON BUYS
OUT FORMER PARTNER**

The undertaking firm of Babcock & Carrington, which has been doing business on Carroll's Place for some months was yesterday dissolved. Mr. C. H. Babcock retiring from the firm.

The business will be conducted in the same place and the firm will be known as Carrington & Co.

Mr. B. Carrington has purchased the interest of Mr. Babcock and he and his son, Mr. T. Bernard Carrington, will carry on the business. A licensed embalmer has been engaged and a lady attendant will be undertaking the arrangement. Mr. Carrington and his son are both well known here and the firm will enjoy the confidence and respect of all. Mr. T. B. Carrington has been connected with the establishment since it was started and will continue in the same relation to it. Mr. E. B. Carrington will have general supervision of the establishment and will give it his personal attention.

WATER OB-OLD

The latest news from the Fortians is that the drill has reached the water level over 7,000 feet and has passed

"Let me tell you something about the Lake Shore now," said another one of the yarn-swappers. "You remember that the old theory was light trains and 'smart' engines for quick work and heavy trains for slow work. As the present it is. Big trains and 'locomotives' and the finest track you can get with the heaviest rails. The track is the thing that counts and the Lake Shore has got it too. Why you can get on one of the 'locomotives' and find a limited place a tumbler of water, eye full on the window sill where you can reach it and any time during the night reach over and get the glass and you can get a drink of water."

Judge J. L. Pendery, one of the most widely known men in the city

8:30 to 9:15—German III., Professor Rathmann.
 9:30 to 10:15—German II., Professor Rathmann.
 10:30 to 11:15—German I., Professor Rathmann.
 11:30 to 12:15—French II., Mrs. Rheinhardt.
 1:15 to 2:00—French I., Mrs. Rheinhardt.
 2:05 to 2:50—Spanish, Mrs. Rheinhardt.
 Perkins Hall—
 8:30 to 10:15—Economics, Professor Wyckoff.
 10:30 to 11:15—English I., Professor Thorndike.
 11:30 to 12:15—English II., Professor Thorndike.
 1:15 to 2:00—Pedagogy, Professor Clark.
 College Gymnasium—
 10:30 to 11:15—Physical culture, Miss Hellemann.
 11:30 to 12:15—Physical culture, Miss Hellemann.
 Palmer Hall—
 10:30 to 11:15—Botany, Prof. Bessey.
 Perkins Hall—
 10:30 to 11:15—Music, Prof. Blakeslee.
 11:30 to 12:15—Music, Prof. Blakeslee.
 Among the members of the faculty who arrived here yesterday were Elizabeth C. B. Dancy and

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 Send us a trial order for Ark
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 Notice These Prices:
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 Tom Moore
 Ed. Henderson (Bourbon).....
 Royalty Club.....
 Anderson (Rye or Bourbon).....
 Jack Pot
 WINES
 Port From \$1.25 to
 Muscat From \$1.25 to
 Angelica From \$1.25 to
 Tokay From \$1.25 to
 Sherry From \$1.25 to
 Claret From \$1.00 up
 Riesling From \$1.00 up
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 Honesty, as did the Ark of Noah.
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Sunday contained lectures of a
of princesses that are in the "elig-
class. To get in this class it is n-
sary, of course, to be of royal h-
and the qualities of lords in v-
and grand high chickadees of the-
chamber will make an effort to ph-
a young woman of fine physique a-
sound health, in order to offset, a-
as possible, the frailty of the kin-
the king's house, which, he said,
said he has inherited "to an al-
arming degree."
It is a pitiful sort of a spectacle
lining-up of princesses for inspec-
that one suitable to be the royal
to be taken into the royal fam-
Spain may be selected for the y-
king's wife.
As far as one can judge by the
ports that are heard the young
has not a goodly number of
responsible Kansas farmer would
written in the case of a suitor for
daughter's hand.

A clever mot of Lord Rosebery's
played by Miss de Forest in the
At a dinner, not long ago, some-
the owner of Eolus and prime m-
what memory was. "Memory,"
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